PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

EN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,584—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
9th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th „	CALEDONIA	7558	—	—
23rd „	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th „	MALTA	6064	......	......
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
14th „	ARABIA	7993	......	......
21st „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th „	PERSIA	7951	......	......
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th „	MOLDAVIA	9500	......	......
18th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
25th „	EGYPT	7912	......	......
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th „	MOOLTAN	1000	......	......
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M. on **SATURDAY.** The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th August, 1905.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	16th Sept. 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	14th Oct. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

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1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
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Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... „ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.

All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
ARABIA	G. Read	3598	7th	Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3596	25th	Oct.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	4th	Nov.
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	25th	Nov.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	9th	Dec
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	28th	Dec.
BRITANNIA	G. R. Garrick	3069	31st	Jan.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	8th	Feb.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Building Bombay

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 8th Sept. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR PORTS AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,170 tons on MONDAY, 11th Sept. at 2 p.m., from Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 11th Sept. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th Sept. from the Victoria Dock. No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA" 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Sept., calling at Zanzibar, Mombassa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 13th September.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th September, 1905.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. „
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. „

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,598	5th Oct. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov. „
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. „
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	26th Sept.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
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CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

		Rs.	a.
Crèpe de Chine Ties	... from	1	12
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... „	2	8
Poplin Tubular Bow Ties	... „	1	4
Lace Silk Scarves—Latest	... „	3	0
Washing Tubular Ties	... from	0	8
Riding Scarves with Stiffeners..	„	1	12
Black Silk Dress Ties	... „	1	8
Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... „	7	4

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FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine) ...	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.) ...	1 12 „
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc...	1 12 „

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DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
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TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR: H. L. BATLIWALLA.

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In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

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WELL FITTING

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		½ doz. Rs.	a.
Twill		10	8
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No slipping off the Nose.

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New Art „ „ „ ...	26	0
Embossed Pin Boxes ...	28	0
„ Silver Top, glass case pin boxes ...	5	8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new ...	16	0
„ Scent bottles, large variety from... ... Rs. 3 to	28	0
Solid Silver „ „ ...	150	0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces ...	21	0
„ „ 4 „ Lighter ...	21	0
„ „ 9 „ „ ...	80	0
„ completely fitted plain or embossed ...	70	0
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Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks ...	24	0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift ...	16	0
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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	8	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	8	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	8	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1905.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF KARACHI."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 6th September, 1905.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "BRITANNIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the Victoria Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 6th September, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that JUGGIVANDAS KARUMCHAND has contracted TO SELL the PROPERTY hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritence, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 91, Medow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 6th day of September, 1905.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground sole whereof the Brotherhood of Santissimo Sacremento is the Fazendar situate at Caval Street in the City of Bombay outside the Fort in the registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 380 square yards or thereabouts together with the house or buildings standing thereon registered in the books of the Municipality under C Ward No. 3664 and Street No. 30, and which said land and buildings are bounded on the North by the property of Mucanlal Kandas, on the South by the said Caval Street, on the East partly by the property of Jayanarayan Sittaram and partly by the property of Atmaram Bowji, and on the West partly by the property of Muddonji Jivraj and Ghella and partly by a passage,

MANSUKHLAL JAMSETJI & HIRALAL,
Purchasers Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHATRI ABDUL REHEMAN HUSSEIN OTRAI, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our client:

All that piece or parcel of Government Land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khaduck Street without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, and in the Island of Bombay, and Assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1730, and Street Nos. 23-25, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old, No. 1065, New No. 6787, Old Survey No. 311, and New Survey No. 2875, under quit and ground rent tenure and containing by admeasurement (108) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Vardhman Jetsey and partly by the property of Huskel Yaccob Israil, on the West by the Khuduck Street, on the North by the property of Israil David Samuel Viroolkar, and on the South by the property of Vardhman Jetsey and which said premises is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Khatri Abdul Rehman Hussein Otrai.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office (at No. 14 K Hummum Street Fort), within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be complated without reference to any suchclaim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 6th day of September, 1905.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for adapting COMPANY'S BUNGALOW on the Hill side for Judge's Residence at Karwar, in Kanara District, and will be received at Karwar by the Executive Engineer, Kanara, up to 2 P.M., on the 29th September, 1905. Contract Papers can be seen in the Undersigned's Office, at Karwar, and Forms of Tender can be had during office hours from the same office, on payment of a deposit of Rs. (3) three only, which will be returned on submission of a bona fide Tender.

G. V. GAYATONDE, L. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Kanara.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST DEBENTURE LOAN, 1905.

ISSUE OF RUPEES THIRTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite TENDERS for RUPEES 30 LAKHS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the Office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 12th September, 1905, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July, in Bombay, at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount Tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1905.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December, 1905, at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1905.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and subscribed "Tenders for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (local time) on the 12th September, 1905, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

By order of the Board,

W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust,
Esplanade Road, Bombay, 22nd August, 1905.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of September 1905, at 4-30 P. M. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Director's Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1905.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Henry Solomon, as a Director of the Company.
4. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1906, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th August to 7th September, 1905, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during office hours,

By Order,

PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.

Bombay, 8th August, 1905.

THAT NASTY HEADACHE!

It Turned Me Mad!

KAHROON.

Best cerate for Neuralgia, Headache and Hemicrania. Per bot. ans. 8.

F. S MADON & CO.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THURSDAY the 7th and TUESDAY the 12th September, 1905, being the two principal days of the GANPATI FESTIVAL, the following ROADS will be IMPASSABLE to ORDINARY TRAFFIC:—

GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM ROAD, FRENCH BRIDGE, FRENCH ROAD up to CHAUPATI.

Those who wish to avoid the crowds are therefore advised to select other roads between the hours of 5 & 7-30 P. M., on those days.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 5th September, 1905.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility of our former partner, Mr. THAKOREDAS NAROTAMDAS PATEL in our firm of "THE WESTERN INDIA GENERAL AGENCY," ceased as and from the 4th day of October, 1904, by the voluntary retirement of the said Thakoredas Narotamdas Patel on and from such date.

NASRULLAH KHAN,
SAMUEL BARWELL,
Proprietors,
THE WESTERN INDIA GENERAL AGENCY.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHAED MUNZIL, LUCKNOW,

WILL RE-OPEN on SUNDAY, the 15th October. For Prospects apply to THE SECRETARY, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904 .... £ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904 .... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

10 YEARS RECORD.

Number of Policies issued......Rs. 64,000
Amount of New Assurances...Rs. 35 Crores
Increase in Reserve Funds over............Rs. 5 Crores
Reduction in Expense Ratio...... 7½ per cent.

Total Funds ....Rs. 14 Crores

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

Special Double Endowment Policies and Assurances with Pensions till death to reward matured longevity. Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

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Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.
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R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LESSONS in FREE HAND DRAWING, Geometry, Projection, &c. can be had. For terms &c. apply to Box No. 131, (Advt. Dept.) "Bombay Gazette."

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA, from the Royal Academy of MUSIC, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

THE PATETI and NEW YEAR SPECIAL BARGAINS.—Come one! Come all!! Inspect our fresh consignment consisting of all kinds of Perfumery, Oilman's Stores, Teas, all kinds of Patent medicines, Eau-de-Cologne, Perfumed and medicated Soap, Jams, Jellies, etc., etc. Rogers and Gallet Co.'s best assorted 3 bottle cases of Perfumes of the Butter Fly, Dragon Fly, Miss Flirt, Bouquet Chrysanthene at the dust cheap price of Rs. 2 only per case instead of the usual price of Rs. 5-4-0. Do not therefore lose this special opportunity. If these are not approved uncorked open bottles will be received back by Maneckjee Patel, 70, Parsee Bazaar Street, Opposite Bengali's Girls' School, Bombay.

PETROL MOTOR-CAR BRAND.—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld., Bombay, Price Re. 1-0-0 per gallon ex-godown at Sewree; Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon at Dalal Lane. Agents:—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS' premises, Dalal Lane,—Fort.

LIFE INSURANCE.—An advertisement by Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I. C. S., retd., should appear on Saturday 16th September at page 2 of the "Bombay Gazette," to which he begs to invite very special attention. Mr Henderson is again ready to receive applications for advice. He begs for accurate data, his last four Indian mails having brought him 347 letters with 168 new cases for advice. Those who know his work can judge what labour these figures imply, and his labour is heavily increased by inaccurate data, 42 Leinster Gardens, London, W.

WANTED, LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST, European, State Previous Experience if any, and number of words per minute in Shorthand and Typewriting.—Apply Box No. 3338, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! TEA!!!!—MANJHA TEA COMPANY LD., Darjeeling, (Terai).—Wanted Wholesale and Retail customers for Pure Teas. Rate per lb retail at the factory:—Flowery Broken Orange Pekoe, As. 14; Orange Pekoe, As. 11; Pekoe, As. 9; Unsorted Tea, As. 8; Pekoe Souchong, As. 6; Pekoe Fanning, As. 5; and Pekoe Dust, As. 4. Lowest quantity sold 5 lbs of one or different qualities. Special quotations for large quantities (wholesale). Apply to SECRETARY; Manjha Tea Co., Ld., Darjeeling.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Philips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—S. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

PAY NOTHING.—A Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity in English p. p. 100 Gratis. Post free on application to Vaidya Shastri MANISHANKER GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, Jamnagar Kathiawar.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established 1878.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrild of London in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
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GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
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JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
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WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

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HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

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Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India:—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
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Suppliers by the Bottle:—
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HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

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GOREY'S PLANTERS,

CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS!

THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.

ALSO

BEST GERMAN HAVANA
From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,
Per Box of 50.

UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V. P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order TO

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE to Messrs. SOUNDY & CO.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND................£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............ Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND .. „ 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS .... „ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

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Lyons.	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Tokyo.
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San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Newchang.		

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The Bank of England; The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.

GORAKHPUR
ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital............ Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 90,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120. Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL............................ £800,000
RESERVE FUND.................. £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS............ £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

J. OAKES & CO, Bombay, Taxidermists to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, etc., etc. Moderate Charges. Reliable English Standard Work.

OUR GOODS MAKE FRIENDS

FOR US. CHEAP PRICES. Good, Reliable and guaranteed Qualities. No regrets or annoyances.—J. OAKES & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RS. 100 FOR RS. 50.

OUR LEATHER and CANVAS TRUNKS, SUIT CASES, Gladstone Bags, Collar Boxes, Puttee Gaiters, Bed-Straps, Harness, etc., are cheap, good and reliable.—J. OAKES & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HAVE you ever TRIED us? NO.
Well call over at once
A 1 Boots and shoes made to order at very moderate prices.
JOSEPH IVAN & Co., Professional Shoemakers, from the celebrated Andreas Neider of Vienna, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

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NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

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HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

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CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu...	0	8
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0	8
Indian History, by D. N. Neogi	0	8
French Test-papers, by E. B. Le François ...	0	4
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	0
The New Life, by Dante, translated by D. G. Rossetti	0	4
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee ...	1	0
Self-Help, by Samuel Smiles	2	0
Ancient Calendars and Constellations, Illustrated by Hon. E. Plunket	3	6
The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton	2	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope ...	2	0
Edward Carpenter, by Ernest Crosby ...	0	4
Folk-Lore of the Telugus by G. R. Subramiah Pantulu	0	4
The Buddhist Catechism, by H. S. Olcott ...	0	4
Do. do. in Tamil	0	4
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner ...	0	8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T...	0	8
ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.		
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty ...	0	4
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D. by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress by N. S. P. Garu ...	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee ...	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	0
History of India, by Hoernle and Stark ...	1	4
The Angel of Misfortune, by N. W. Pal ...	0	8

In paper or limp cloth. Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers. All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	48	Per Annum ....Rs.	[illegible]
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Quarterly .... „	13	Quarterly .... „	[illegible]
Monthly .... „	5	Monthly .... „	6

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First insertion ....Rs. [illegible]
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Third do. .... „ [illegible]
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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First insertion ....As. [illegible] per line
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COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

MISCELLANEOUS POETRY & DRAMA POEMS.

By ADAM LINDSAY GORDON.
The Roll of the Kettle drum Illustrated
Rs. 4-8.

	Rs.	A.
THE GARDEN OF KAMA And other Love Lyrics from India, arranged in verse by Lawrence Hope ...	4	6
INDIAN LOVE By Lawrence Hope with a Portrait of the author. ...	4	6
THE TREASURY OF SACRED SONG. Selected from the English Lyrical Poetry of four Centuries. With Notes explanatory and Biographical by F. T. Palgrave. ...	3	6
WESSEX POEMS AND OTHER VERSES. By Thomas Hardy. With 30 Illustrations. ...	4	8
LYRA CELTICA. An Anthology of Representative Celtic poetry. Edited by Elizabeth A. Sharp. With Introduction and Notes by William Sharp. ...	4	
HOMES AND HUNTS OF THE BRITISH POETS By W. Howett. With Illustrations	2	10
WORDSWORTH. The Poems of William Wordsworth Complete, with Introductions and Notes. ...	2	10
MILTON The Poems of John Milton, Complete, 572 pages. ...	2	10
THE ROSE GARDEN OF PERSIA. By Louisa Stuart Castello ...	3	12
POEMS AND BALLADS. By A. C. Swinburne	5	4
THE WORKS OF SIR LEWIS MORRIS ...	4	8
BYRON. The Poems of Lord Byron, Including copyright Poems and Notes. ...	1	8
LONGFELLOW. The Poems of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Complete with Notes. ...	1	8
NEW LAYS OF IND. Personal Reminiscences of an Indian Civilian, By Alep Re. ...	2	3
VERSE AND WORSE. By Harry Graham.	3	1
THE BALLADS. By W. S. Gilbert, With numerous Illustrations ...	5	10
THE BALLAD OF BEAU-BROCADE, And other Poems of the 18th Century. By Austin Dobson. With Fifty-five Illustrations. By Hugh Thomson. ...	2	3
FOR ENGLAND. Poems written during Estrangement. By William Watson ..	2	3
MISREPRESENTATIVE MEN. By Harry Graham. Illustrated by F. Strothmann. ...	2	10
THE GOLFER'S RUBAIYAT. By H. W. Boynton ...	3	1
THE WORKS OF CHARLES AND MARY LAMB. By E. V. Lucas. Complete edition. ...	5	10

THE POETICAL WORKS OF ROBERT BROWNING.
EDITED BY A. BIRREL,
With Portraits. 2 Vols., Rs. 11 4

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

ACORIDINE

THE INFALLIBLE
INDIGESTION CURE
Can be had of all Druggists
Rs. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

VAIDYASHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR KATHIAWAR

PANDIT
D. GOPALACHARY'S
AYURVEDIC
PLAGUE
REMEDIES

A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

Testimonials.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says: "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

The Dt. Forest Officer, Gordon Hadfield Esq., Ooty, says: "Out of 40 plague cases I treated, 37 got all right. These medicines were most excellent and efficacious.'

Robert Bake, Esq, Kullakamby, writes on 13-6-04: "............The ointment has the effect of dissolving the bubo, which is a great boon where medical aid is not procurable......"

Numerous other testimonials.

All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Catalogue of medicines post free on application.

Pandit D. Gopalacharlu, Ayurvedic Doctor and Senior Physician, S. K. P. D., Hospital; Professor, S. K. P. D., Ayurvedic College, Madras; and Examiner, Mysore Ayurveda Vidvat Examinations.

THE MADRAS
AYURVEDIC LABORATORY,
58, Govindappa Naick Street, Madras.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain W J de N Guy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 21st August with a cargo of petroleum in bulk and lubricating oil in barrels.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 26th August with a cargo of coal and 31 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Jumna, 2986 tons, Captain H C Fenwick sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo

The French Mail steamer Nerad 3429 tons, Captain R Schmidt arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney 14th August via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers

The Austrian Lloyds S N Co's steamer Gisela, 2640 tons Captain G Damianoovich, will sail to-day for Calcutta &c, with the same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Itaura 3,863 tons, Captain C R Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 17th August with a general cargo, rice, 6 horses and 6 deck passengers

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia, 1,969 tons, Captain B J Garrick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow 29th July via Liverpool, with a general cargo, 1 horse, 3 dogs, and 4 passengers, Mr T H E Cood, Mr H D Beste, Mr C C Royston, and Mr W Mumford as passengers

The B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 720 tons Captain F Chappell, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passenger:—Mr P V R Garogyuski Mrs H McDiarmed and 3 children Mr J Williams and 65 deck passengers.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian s s R Rubattino arrived here yesterday morning from Genoa and Naples, Lieut A S Auret Rev Cattakayana Mr Bishop, Mr Dewan Chana Mr P L Dhawan Mr Ducker, Mrs and 2 children Mrs I Falcheri Miss A Fink Mr A E Grabowski Mr H Herwitz Dr H A Lafond and Mrs Rev Kurrialacherry Mr A Menegatti Rev L Pareparwabel Mr U Razzana Mr W Tyson Mr S A Sing from Port-Said Mrs T Yamalle and 3 daughters

The City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3543 tons, Captain T Collin, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant, from Liverpool 12th August with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Chesney, Rev and Mrs Batemon, and 2 infants, Mr Cole, Mr A McConnell, Mrs Forteath, and infant, Mr Turner, Miss Tippits Mr Fraser, Mr Dunpter, Mr Townsend, Mr Lane, Mr Way, Mrs Fraser and 2 children, Mrs Sarge, Miss Clark, Mr Sarge, Miss Forteath Mr and Mrs Wright, Messrs J Mackay, Gemmell, Mr Brooks, MacLaughlin, F Temple, V Bayley, R Higginson, H Musgrave, D Caldow, Robertson, W Roche, Campbell, F Browne, R Wates, Watson, and D Kirkpatrick, Mrs Howarth and Nuwab A Yor Jung,

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

R I M Dufferin....Comdr McArthur ....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator.Comdr H M Heming..Survey Steamer
R I M S Mayo ....R I Marine
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton ......R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 6.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Lonsdale	2343	Lee			M M & Co
Nowshera	1961	Farquharson			M M & Co
Landaura	2 53	Moxon			M M & Co
Allanton	2775	Moryer			Greaves Cotton & Co
Agapanthus	2866	Davies			F Muir & Co
Ismaila	38	Stebbing			M M & Co
Vadala	2164	G Hinner	Calcutta	30-8	M M & Co
Polamhall	2596	Mobn	McLewnan		P & O Co
Rajab	3634				T M & Co
Clan Sinclair	1872	Sheriffs			B & P S N Co
Kapurthala	721				M M & Co
Abara	1678	Bawden			Standard Oil Co
Crestafels	3586	Maller			Clade and Co
Sirsa	1675	...m			M M & Co
Rem	723	Matheson			F F Chpbell & Co
Coromandel	2783	Montford	China	19-9	P & O Co
Mazagon	3260	Hall	Stream	5-9	P & O S N Coo
U.a.	3426	Livingstone			M M & Co
Beme	1899	Guy			Sh..cw Wallace & Co
Itanca	3363	K. Kendall			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Coquet	2865	T Walker	Amsterdam	9-9	W & A Graham & Co
B	Scheufel	5708	Dunker		11-9	Glade and Co
C & R	City of Karachi	3155	Collins	K'chi	2-9	K Nixon & Co
G	Moshtari	1110	Coates	R S ports	15-9	B & P S N
N	Islami	1601	Hughes	R S Ports	9-9	B & P S N & Co
O	Sooander	1073	Brebner	Mauritius	7-9	H S Sidick
Q	Emile	1659	Riche	A'werp	11-9	W A Graham & Co
	P D M D.D.					
	Babadur	829	Fakeera			F F Shephd & Co
	P D H W.					
	Courland	760	Ebrahim	Repairing		Shephd & Co
	Indravati	513	Mohamed	N F		Shpd & Co
	Mohamadi	517	Hoosein	K'chi	1-9	Shpd & Co
	H. W. P. D.					
	Puri	643	Ahmed	C Ports 7-9	8-9	Shpd & Co
	Saburmati	551	Mohamed	Mangalore	8-9	Shephd & Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Peninsular	2220	Palmer	Aden	9-9	P & O Co
2	Britannia	1969	Garrick			W&A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporite	Genoa	15-9	F Crocco
4	Capri	2718	Belsito	China	17-9	F Crocco
6	Madura	1273	Barber	P Gulf	18-9	M M & Co
7	China	2355	Tomonovich	Trieste	4 5	A L S N & Co
8	Gisela	2610	Damianovich	Calcutta	7-9	A L S N
12	Caledonia	3529	Torque	London	16-9	P & O Co
14	Lhassa	911	McDiarmed	P Gulf	8-9	M M & Co
15	Nera	3429	Smidt			M Maritime Co
16	Bulimba	1607	Kilpatrick	P Gulf	11-9	M M & Co
16	Clan Graham	1857	Whyte	Jedda	7-9	F M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	City of Karachi s	Collin	Liverpool, Aug 12
6	Britannia s	Garrick	Glasgow, July 29
	Itaura s	Kendall	Rangoon, Aug 17
	Beme s	Guy	Rangoon, Aug 21
	Ula s	Livingstone	Calcutta, Aug 26
	Nera s	Schmidt	Sydney, Aug 14

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Zillah s	Rees	Calcutta
	Julia Park s	Smith	Marmugoa
	Sanctoria s	Ward	Calcutta
	Jumna s	Fenrick	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Gisela Damianovich for Calcutta, &c
" Kapurthala, Chappell for the Persian Gulf

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Beme for Rangoon
" Capri for China, &c
" Allantor for London, &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

P and O s s Syria arrived in London on the morning of the 5th Inst.

The P and O s. s. Moldania arrived at Suez from Colombo noon of the 4th inst.

The Clan Lina S N Co's s s Clan Cumming arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta evening of the 4th inst,

The Clan Macmillan arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta in the afternoon of the 4th inst,

The German East Africa Line Steamer Somali left Zanzibar for Bombay this morning, Via Lamu and Mombassa.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. CUFFE
A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.
Bombay, September 7 1905.

1 There will be drill for all members at the Riding School on Tuesday next the 12th instant at 7 a.m. Dress—Khaki.

2 There will be the usual drill at the Town Hall on Tuesday next the 12th instant from 5-30 p m

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, September 7 1905.

1 The prospectus of the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association for the Viceroy's prize has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters. Intending Competitors are requested to send in their names to the Sergt-Major as early as possible.

By Order.
A. R. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 19th August 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 29th July 1905—G I P Ry system.	2,07,982	3,21,630	2,631	5,32,243
I M R do	62,940	75,228	485	1,38,653
Total......	2,70,922	3,96,858	3,116	6,70,896
Actuals for corresponding week ending 29th July 1904—G I P R system...	1,70,561	4,14,9 2	3,789	5,89,252
I M R do ..	59,06[illegible]	72,311	1,09[illegible]	1,32,469
Total......	2,29,621	4,87,213	4,884	7,21,721
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	+37,421	− 93,272	− 1,158	− 57,009
I M R...	+ 3,877	+ 2,917	− 610	+ 6,184

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Bombay Mails of 19th ult., arrived at Brindisi, on 31st ult.

SECURITIES—
2 3-4 per cent. Consols ...... £90 7/16 = − 1/8
3 do. Rentes ...... £100 1-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan...... £105 1/4 = − 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ...... £66 9/16 = + 1-16

SILVER—
Spot in London ...... 28 5-8 = + 3-16
2 months hence ...... 28 3-16 = + 3/16
Spot in New York...... 62 = + 1 1-4

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ...... 25 16 = + 1-2
Berlin ...... 20 43 = − 1-2
New York Demand ...... 4 86 1 4 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England...... 2 1/2 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 2 1-4 per cent = + 1-8
6 " " ...... 2 5/8 per cent = unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ...... 2 5-8 per cent = + 1 8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ...... 3 1-8 per cent = + 1-8

INTEREST—
Day to day loans...... 7-8 per cent = − 5 8
7 day market loans...... 1 1/4 per cent = − 1-8

Extra Council Bill's allotments Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 300,000 at 1s, 4 1-16d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 11-5 1-4 A-S sellers dull

RAPESEED—
Brown 35 A/S nominal steady

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 39 3-4 S-O buyers quiet

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 7/8

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Ilnrane

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady East Indian dull. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 6,000. Spot 5·80 plus 3. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 15-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 20,000 Futures closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
5·76 +7	5·74 +6	5·80 +6
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·82 +6	5·84 +6	5·86 +6
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
5·87 +6	5.88 +6	5·89 +6

4 days. {
Receipts at U S Ports...... nil
Do last year 61,000
Exports to Great Britain ...... nil
Do. do Continent...... 20,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot...... 10·75 — 20
Futures, month of Dec ...... 10·51 — 25 } a
Do do. Mar...... 10·67 — 26 }

Advanced early owing to firm cables but declined later owing to bearish monthly Government report.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ...... 10 3-16 — 3-16
Futures, month of Dec ...... 10·44 — 23
Do. do. Mar ...... 10·15 — 24
Tone at close...... steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 5th Sept. 1905:—

Cotton	1,892	bales.
Wheat	19,224	cwts.
Linseed	4,6 2	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	92	do
Gingellyseed	137	do
Poppyseed	175	do
Groundnuts	95	do
Castorseed	2,377	do
Rice	3,616	do
Myrabollams	715	do
Cottonseed	7,696	do
Mowraseed	2,24[illegible]	do
Gram	181	do
Joowar	20,083	do
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, Sept. 6.

Exchange—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. 6	do.	do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	170
Marks 3 do.	do.	...	171 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		...	142 1-2
Shanghai 30	do.	...	197
Japan 30	do.	...	149 1-2

Government Paper.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.
Cash ... ... 99·5
1st Settlement 2nd October 99·5

Money Market, Tone steady.

Bank Rate—
Bank of England since 9th March 2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 10th August 4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 17th do. 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th July 4 do.

Seeds.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone easier.			
Ready	6	15	0
Forward Sept. Suttah...	7	1	0
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	4	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready ...	7	0	0
Poppyseed—Tone quiet, no business.			
Ready	7	0	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	30	8	0
Gingellyseed—Tone quieter.			
Howree Khandeish ...	40	0	0
15 per cent Mixed ...	38	0	0
Wheat—Tone quiet but steady.			
White Delhi ready ...	4	15	0
White Delhi April-May...	5	0	0
White Pissi ready 85 per cent...	32	0	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier.
Estimated sales...... bales 5,000
Imports...... Nil.

Sept.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov. Dec.
5·61	5·63	5·65
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·67	5 69	5·71
Mar.-April	April May	May-June
5·72	5·73	5·74

The Agricultural Bureau monthly report states that the average condition of the crop in 11 Cotton States is 72·1 per cent.

Cotton.—The improved weather conditions in this country combined with the above Bureau Report, have caused an easier tone in our market, and prices of ready and forward deliveries have declined. The lower rates have attracted buyers and a fair business is reported at Colaba.

Sutta rates at the close are as follows:—
Bengals Fully Good Jan ...... Rs. 199
Broach M.-G. Good March...... " 251 1-2

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	steady
Surats	dull
Good Bhownugger	......
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90 7/16 ex.
3 per cent Rentes	100 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 9 16
Bar Silver	28 5-8

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,395
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,320
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,089
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	nil	40
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr ct	242 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank...	0,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£43,[illegible]
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	£89
National Bank of India.	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 10 pr	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry ...	11,000	100	100	2	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry...	4,000	500	500	12-8	545
apti Valley Ry Co. ...	6,000	500	500	10	427

Mr. A. Thompson, machine-gun specialist, will make a tour in the Punjab and Frontier Province in October and November, for the purpose of examining the machine guns in the possession of fort armaments.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Shoothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething- or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as for every additional lines. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—Aug 2, at the Hermitage, 2 Alipur, the wife of Major E Harold Brown, M D, M R C P, I M S, of a son.

FORRESTER—Sept 2, At Katni, the wife of George O Forrester, of a son.

GAUNTLETT—Sept. 3, at Allahabad, the wife of M F Gauntlett, C S, of a daughter.

SHEPHERD—Sept. 1, at the Eden Hospital Calcutta, the wife of W S W Shepherd Assistant Examiner, Mily, Account Department, of a son.

SAWYER—Sept 1, the wife of E J Sawyer of holsey Lodge, Calcutta, of a son

WITTENVAKER—Sept 2, at Calcutta, the wife of George Constantine Wittenbaker, Government Telegraphs, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEAHAN—ALEXANDER—Aug 23, at St Stephen's Church, Kidderpore on Wednesday, by the Revd H C Martin, Chaplain of Hastings, Francis Stephen Beahan, son of the late Mr. Michael Joseph Beahan of H His 8th Brigade, R A to Miss Lily Margarette, the only daughter of Mr. Joseph Frederick Alexander, late manager, the Empress Stoles.

ROCHE—DRAKE—Aug 30, at Meerut, by the Rev Father Phillip, O C, Major H J Roche, 6th Jat L I elder surviving son of the late Charles Phillip Roche, Esq. of Ballyagram, Rath Keale Co Limerick, Ireland to Gladys, third daughter of Felix Drake, Esq. of North Coker Co Somedrset.

DEATHS.

EMILE—August 30, at Mirzapur, U P, Edna, daughter of Herbert and Ellen Emile U P Police, aged 3 years.

GRAY—August 31, at Kurseong, Margaret Elizabeth dearly beloved wife of Alexander Gray, Mica Works, Howrah.

KEMP'S ASTHMATONES

are tablets prepared from the prescription of a very eminent Physician.

They are invaluable in all cases of Asthma and Bronchial Affections.

They relieve the strain and enable the sufferer to breathe freely.

You have no need to suffer from Asthma when you keep these Asthmatones by you.

An occasional tablet will considerably sooth the bronchial tubes.

They are sold in bottles at Rs. 1-8.

KEMP & CO, LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 5 51m., 5-42a. Low water, 0-18a.
Amritsar-Patti Railway Co., Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.'s offices, 4 p.m.
Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., 8 Forbes Street 4-30 p.m.
Rovers Football Tournament.

Police Notice.—A currency note a ring a box, and a dog have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners,

Teachers' Association.—Under the auspices of the Teachers Association, a meeting will be held to morrow at 5-30 p. m. at Sir Mangaldas' House, Girgaum, when Principal Sharp will deliver a lecture on "Japan"

Bombay Ladies' Branch National Indian Association.—A lecture will be given by Mr. H C. Macnee on "The Origin and Early History of Bombay" at 5 p. m. to-day at the residence of Miss A. Benson M. D. 2nd floor above Frere Fletcher School Fort.

Postal Notices.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s.s. Secunder will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. to-morrow instead of to-day as previously notified. Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tang, Quillimane Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s. s. Bundesrath will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m., on Monday the 11th instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

A New Well at Gorai.—At a meeting of the Salsette Local Board held at Thana on Monday, Mr. Kharkar, Deputy Collector, presiding, it was resolved to dig up a well for the use of the villagers of Gorai on the plot of ground most convenient to them. The question of having the old dilapidated well in the village repaired was then raised by a member, but fell to the ground for want of support, the majority being of opinion that at present only one well should be dug up.

Expensive Gunpatty Ceremony.—Hari Kumla, a fisherman, residing at Middle Colaba, has reported to the police the theft of a small wooden box containing gold and silver ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 390 from his room some time during Sunday night last. It appeared that the complainant had a Gunpatty ceremony held in his house on the night in question and a number of friends and relations came to the house to make their obeisance. The box which was kept in the same room in which the ceremony was held, was missed after the visitors had left it midnight.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours:—

March	Viscount Nelson	W Zehle
Overture	Regina	S V Balfour
Valse	Love and Life in Vienna	K Komzack
Selection	The Country Girl	L Monckton
Polka	Columbine	T A Haigh
Valse	Spanish Maiden	J Gomes
Cake Walk	Coon Band Contest	A Pryor
March	Under the Double Eagle	J F Wagner

A Drunkard Drowned.—At Sewree yesterday Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Govind Yessoo, a Hindoo fitter, aged thirty years. The evidence showed that the deceased was addicted to drink and spent all his money in drinking. He left home on Thursday last and did not return and as he used to remain away from home on pay days no enquiries were made of his absence. On Tuesday last a neighbour found his body floating in a well behind his house at the Old Sewree Road, opposite the Powder Magazine. The Police were informed and they had the body removed from the water. The well had no parapet wall, and as there was no evidence to show whether the deceased fell accidentally into the well or threw himself into it, the jury returned an open verdict.

A Noted Railway Thief.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court yesterday, Mr. Kaikobad N. Mody of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police, charged Umedshah Goolam Mahidin, a noted railway thief with stealing Rs. 153 from the trunk of one Maugoo Panachund a Marwari passenger. The evidence showed that on the 29th August last, the Marwari was travelling from Baroda to Bombay in a second class compartment of a passenger train. During the journey the complainant fell asleep when the accused, who was also travelling in the same compartment, managed to open the complainant's trunk with a duplicate key and extracted the money. Before reaching his destination, however, the complainant had an occasion to open the trunk, when he missed the money and reported the matter to the Police at the Grant Road Station. The Police searched the accused on suspicion and recovered the money. A number of keys were also found on his person. The Railway Police on further enquiries ascertained that the accused had robbed railway passengers in a similar manner in Northern India and had been twice sent to jail. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Story of a Chiffonier.—Yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Inspector Flannagan charged Ebnezer Gideon, a native Christian clerk in the employ of Mr. M. A. Peacock, Treasurer of the American Mahratta Mission and residing at Henry Road, Colaba, with criminal breach of trust, as a servant, in respect of a chiffonier, valued at about Rs. 75. On the 21st ultimo, Mr. Peacock gave the accused a bill of lading to take delivery from the Prince's Dock, of four cases of sundry goods, one of which contained the chiffonier, that had arrived in Bombay from America. The accused was told to forward those cases to Mr Knight at Kirkee. When the latter came to Bombay he complained of not having received the chiffonier. The accused was thereupon questioned about it and he denied any knowledge of the chiffonier. The Police were communicated with and it was found that the accused had pledged the chiffonier with a Marwari, named Vena Megha for Rs. 6 only. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge of criminal breach of trust, as a servant. His Worship gave him three months' hard labour. The accused stood further charged with the theft of a silver watch to which he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to further three months' rigorous imprisonment. Subsequently, Vena Megha was charged with receiving stolen property, namely the chiffonier. It appeared that when Ebnezer pledged then chiffonier with the accused, he said it was his and that he would redeem it when he got his pay. In the absence of any evidence to prove guilty knowledge, his Worship discharged the accused.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

Under a cloudy sky were held, yesterday afternoon, the regular weekly monsoon mud sports inaugurated by the Bombay Gymkhana on the Marine Lines Maidan. There was a very sparce attendance, both amongst the competitors as well as amongst the spectators which can safely be attributed to the counter attraction at the Rovers' Football Tournament. The ladies' competition in the Colour-blind Stakes was the only item that had to be omitted through lack of entries.

The Jumping Competition (ponies) was the first event gone through, wherein there were only two entries, but as the competitors failed horribly in it, the result chalked out on the board was "No Award'.' This was followed by the "Jaldi Stakes" in which competitors rode to a given point, dismounted from their ponies, took off saddles and returned riding bare-backed carrying saddles with them. No syces were allowed them to look after their ponies or to assist them in taking of the saddles, and remounting. Five gentlemen entered into this competition with the result that Mr. Watson was first to get home, closely followed by Mr. Nigel-Jones, Mr. MacNabb came in third.

Then came the most interesting of the events viz. wrestling on bare-backed horses. A pair of "blue shirts" against another of "white shirts" entered into the arena to dislodge their antagonists. They were given an opportunity to try their hands in two heats, both of which resulted in the win of the "white shirts," who, it seemed, found it no up-hill task to dislodge their opponents from their animals. This event, which was keenly contested and critically watched, contributed greatly to the enjoyment of those present. In this competition Mr. Arbuthnot and Mr. Watson, who formed the "white shirt" team came off with flying colours,

Three heats were given in the Tent-pegging Competition with swords. The first heat resulted in a dead miss for all the four competitors. In the second heat Mr. Moore was successful with his sword and was placed first, while Mr. Baldeston, who was successful in the third run, came second.

Yesterday's sports concluded, as usual, with the pony scurry (five entries) with the following result:—

Mr. MacNabb on Mr. Ledgard's "Exile"... 1
Mr. Griffin on Mr. Watson's "Salley"...... 2
Mr. Baldeston on his "Friendly"............ 3

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next brings the following passengers:—

From London.

Burrett, Mr C
Clarke, Mr W F M
Cutter, Miss M
Webber, Mr W J
Wingate, Mr A F W

From Marseilles.

Calderson, Mr J J W
Charles, M F R S
Colley, Mr T H
Davis, Capt 6 gentlemen
Fowls, Col T
Haythornthwaite, Rev J P
Ivens, Mr G H A
Macdonald, Mr J G
Manksole, Mr F R S
O'Donnell, Lt Col H and Mrs
Shepherd, Lt G A G
Smith, Mr D B

From Brindisi.

Cama, Mr J D
Gaekwar, Mr P R V
Vakil, Mr R J

For Karachi—Davis, Mr J E

BETTER DAYS FOR "BLACK DONEGAL."

The condition of Donegal has been much improved in recent years, but it still is very far from what it might and ought to be. The vast majority of its able-bodied inhabitants both male and female, still, we are told, migrate every summer for labour, and still, live on the edge of a catastrophe should the sources of labour obtained by annual migration dry up. But it has been discovered that Donegal need not be the Cinderella of Ireland, and Mr. Ernest Hart tells in the "House Beautiful" that a company called The Donegal Development Syndicate" is about to be formed with the object of developing the resources of the county. Donegal can boast of the finest granite quarries in the world, and these the company will take over and develop. The sea along the coast teems with fish, and there will be an endeavour to make what was begun in a small but successful way by the Congested Districts Board, one of the great fishing industries of the United Kingdom. It is hoped also to turn the forests of seaweed of the coasts and the vast bogs of the mountains to industrial uses, and oyster cultivation will likewise be attempted. It is believed that the small industries which already exist to a considerable extent might be very much increased by a body which could provide the necessary technical training and find a market for the products. Strong friends of Ireland have joined the promoters of the scheme—Mr. Hugh Law, M. P., for South Donegal; Mr. Thomas Sexton, the Editor of the "Freeman;" Mr. S. G. Fraser, C. E.; and others, such as Lord Charles Beresford, Sir John Cockburn, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Sir Thomas Esmonde, and General Graham, have expressed their warm sympathy with the objects of the company.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the Opium Revenue to date compare with the Estimates for the year 1905-1906:—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In June 1905—Bengal	56,00,000	61,32,900	5,32,900	......
In May 1905—Bombay	5,00,000	3,24,300	......	1,75,700
Total......	61,00,000	64,57,200	3,57,200	......

3 Sales of Bengal opium and 2 months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay:—

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of June 1905—Bengal	1,68,00,000	1,82,48,625	14,48,625	......
To end of May 1905—Bombay......	11,00,000	5,36,700	......	5,63,300
Total......	1,79,00,000	1,87,85,325	8,85,325	......

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 29th August.

Read letter from the Deputy Engineer, dated 22nd August, forwarding a tender received from Messrs. Bhawoo Cassinath & Co. for the biennial supply of clothing to peons, &c, in Port Trust Service, together with a statement of all the items with the last contract prices saying that the rates in Messrs. Bhawoo Cassinath & Co. tender, amounting to a total of Rs. 7,885-14-0 are exactly the same as those in their last contract and recommending that it be accepted; adding that the firm have nearly always held this contract and given satisfaction.

Resolution.—The tender of Messrs. Bhawoo Cassinath and Co is accepted.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 18th July directing that tenders for the construction of the proposed new pier for Tank Oil steamers at Sewree should be invited. Submitted the form of a advertisement in connection with the work above referred to fixing 25th September at 11 a.m. as the date and hour for the submission of tenders.

Read telegram from the Trustees' Consulting Engineers and Agents in London dated 25th August, saying with reference to the advertisement given in the Home papers, that the Contractors ask for 21 days extension of time for submission of tenders.

Resolution. The time may be extended accordingly.

Submitted memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 8th April, forwarding for report a letter from the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of the assessment of Port Trust properties for a period of 5 years from 1st April 1904.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 5th April, addressed to Government, submitting proposals for the assessment of buildings and lands (occupied) belonging to the Port Trust for a period of 5 years commencing from 1st April 1904: saying that the proposals are based on the principles settled at the last assessment of Port Trust properties and forwarding summary showing the amounts of General Tax at 10-1 2 per cent, and 9 per cent. leviable on each description of property, to be 202,137 and 2,24,089 respectively, and statements explaining how the amounts have been arrived at and adding that the proposals regarding the assessment of Port Trust vacant land will be sub-mitted later on when the measurements of these lands have been completed.

Submitted Notes by the Secretary showing that the figures have been verified, and that the principles settled by Government on the occaion of the last settlement have been adhered to.

Resolution. The Trustees have no remarks to offer, to offer, and agree to the assessable value being fixed as proposed for the term of 5 years commencing from 1st April 1904.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 26th Aug 1905.	Total from 1st April to 26th Aug 1905	For week ending 25th Aug 1904.	Total from 1st April to 25th Aug 1904
Vessels piloted into harbour.	15	490	24	459
Do. " out of " ...	20	457	14	465
Do. transported	10	248	12	[illegible]
Do. attended to......	...	22	1	21
Do. warped	..	21	1	8

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LD.

The twentieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office in Marine Street, Fort, Mr. F. W. Bickel presiding.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June last was adopted:

"The wheat crop has been a great disappointment this year. The earlier prospects were very favourable but heavy rain and frost in January and February caused great damage in Upper India in some parts entirely destroying the crop, and prices of wheat between February and June advanced over 30 per cent. The accounts per 30th June show a profit of Rs. 24,483-15-5 which under these adverse circumstances, the directors consider satisfactory. The result is mainly due the increased out-put of the mill which the new machinery, referred to in last year's report has made possible and in consequence of which the grinding charges have been considerably reduced. The sales for the last year amounted to nearly 2,90 0 0 maunds, and are the largest on record. To the above sum of Rs. 24,483 15-5 the Directors have added Rs. 1 7 3 from Reserve Fund reducing it thereby to 50,000 Total Rs 25 240 15 5; and have transferred Rs. 6,730 to depreciation account which will then stand at Rs. 2 50 000. Out of the balance of Rs. 19,516 15 5 they propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 10 per share equal to 5 per cent. on the paid up capital free of Income Tax absorbing Rs. 17,310; and to carry the balance Rs.2,203 15-5 to new year's account. Total Rs. 19 516-15-5.

A dividend of Rs. 10 per share equal to 5 per cent on the paid up capital free of Income-tax was declared. Mr. O. Meyer was confirmed as a director in place of Mr. E. Schoen resigned, while Mr. G. E. Moir was re-elected. Mr. S. B. Billimoria was confirmed as an auditor in place of Mr. P. S. Khargat deceased. A. vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

A MISSIONARY & ZAM-BUK.

COMPLETELY CURED HIS ECZEMA OF FIVE YEARS STANDING!

STRIKING TESTIMONY.

Zam-buk the great herbal healer and skin-cure, continues to receive endorsment from the highest quarters,

The Rev. J. Lazarus, B. A., of the Madras Danish Mission, is the latest important personage to speak out in its praise. He endured the torture of eczema for five years, and Zam-buk alone succeeded in conquering the disease, Writing from Sargon House, Vepery, Madras, Mr. Lazarus, says:—

I feel it my duty to write and inform you that merely two small tins of Zam-buk have completly cured an attack of eczema in my left ankle which worried me with its unbearable itchiness for over five years. The skin is now quite soft and clear. I hope you will accept this unsolicited but grateful testimony to the efficacy of your remedy. Many able doctors here had utterly failed to help me.

Zam-buk derives its wonderful healing power from certain rare medicinal herbs. For itch, Delhi sores, cramp, stiff joints, sprains, stiffness, and twisted and strained muscles, it is unequalled, and it is likewise invaluable in all forms of eczema, prickly heat, mosquito bites, the bites and stings of all insects and reptiles, sunburn, eczema, ulcers, pimples, raw chin after shaving, blackheads, boils, rash, bad legs, piles, aching feet, swollen joints, swollen knees, weak ankles, sore heads, cuts, lacerated wounds, scratches, bruises, burns, scalds, abrasions, chafing festering sores, and poisoned wounds. rubbed well into the parts affected, Zam-buk will be found to give great relief from the pains of rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, tic, etc., Zam-buk is sold by all chemists and medicine vendors, post paid and packed free from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, for Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2 8. per box. The large size contains nearly four times the small.

FREE SAMPLE:—A free sample of Zam-buk will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it with one anna stamp to the Zam-buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta. Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 7th Sept., 1905,

CHIEF AMONG THE ITEMS

in a very extensive list of desirable Pure Woollen Cloths we offer you a special range in:—

LIGHT FLANNELS } for Suits.

This Flannel is particularly suitable for the present season, being well-made, attractive and pleasing.

It looks well, it wears well, and we can guarantee satisfaction.

Let us send you samples, free.

If you would like us to make you up a coat or a complete suit send for Self-Measurement Form. We employ very experienced Tailors.

We are able to please you and shall be glad of the opportunity.

We make everything that is made of PURE WOOL, and we will supply you with a complete lounge suit from material made in our own Factory from Rs. 20 upwards.

PURE WOOL only, nothing else is used in making our well-known Flannels, Serges, Broadcloths Greatcoat cloths, Lohis, Blankets, Putties, Puttoos, Rugs, Jerseys, &c.

Send Address for free patterns, post free to everyone to,

MANAGER,

Dept. "E."

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPT. 7, 1905.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

SOME days ago we called attention to the efforts which are being made in China to effect sweeping administrative reforms. We did not attach much importance to them, for reformers in China are usually given short shrift, and reforms there never take concrete form. The Empress Dowager may make believe to encourage them at the outset; but she is in the habit of changing her mind very suddenly, suspecting the officials who make suggestions in their memorials to the Throne, and they are lucky to escape with mere supersession in their respective offices. But a correspondent, who claims a close acquaintance with China and the Chinese and the ability to read the "writing on the wall," asks all who take an interest in the future of that vast country to study closely the history of the past twenty years so far as it concerns China and her relations with the outside world. If they do this, he thinks, they will find that China has been educated by a succession of trials, and though she is slow to appreciate the real cause of each disastrous lesson, the effect has gradually forced her to realise that, if she is to remain an empire, she must be able to protect herself when necessary, and not depend upon her powerful neighbours. That is perfectly true, but so long as that wily and unscrupulous old lady, the Empress Dowager, presides over the destinies of the nation, real progress is impossible and no measurable good will accrue to China until she has joined her illustrious ancestors. The Emperor encouraged the reformers, but since that time he has been practically a prisoner in his own palace, with no voice whatever in the direction of the affairs of the country. But it is contended that the last unsuccessful attempt made by the Empress Dowager to get rid of the foreign devil has done more than anything before it to open the eyes of the younger generation. It served to show them the power of combination as exhibited by the other nations and the weakness of the millions of badly governed people. If they profit by the lesson they will have reason to be thankful for what, at the time, seemed to them a scourge.

In the opinion of some people the result of the Russo-Japanese War is likely to have a good effect on the Chinese, inasmuch as it has taught them the value of self-reliance. But they ought to have learnt that earlier, for since peace with China, Japan has striven in every way to ingratiate herself with her former enemy and has secured for herself a great deal of the coasting trade of the country. Although professing to despise the Japanese the more enterprising of Chinese traders and the more ambitious of the professional classes have sent their sons to Japan for education, and there are now hundreds of Chinese youths in the Japanese schools and universities, while Japanese skilled workmen are to be found employed on all important projects in Chinese territory. The Chinese are benefiting by Japanese tuition and they would doubtless adopt Japanese methods very largely if they were permitted to do so. We are assured that, despite the Empress Dawager and her party, the Reformers are gaining ground. The most enlightened of Chinamen are making great efforts—not altogether free from personal risk—to educate the people up to their views and are succeeding. It goes without saying that on the death of the Empress Dowager, the Emperor, if he survive her, will openly declare for reform, but the chances are very greatly in favour of the Emperor being "translated," the very moment her medical attendants shall pronounce the Dowager to be about to close her earthly career. They do strange things within the precincts of the sacred city, and the least strange is the expeditious manner in which they dispose of those for whom they entertain a personal dislike. The palace is full of the Dowager's retainers who regard the Emperor with the utmost contempt, knowing full well that he is powerless to injure or protect them, yet must be well aware that once he assumes the reins of government again their lease of office, if not of life, is not likely to be indefinitely prolonged. He will, however, have the support of Yuan-shi-kai the Viceroy of Chihli, as he has now his sympathy.

Whatever progress has been made in China in the past few years has been at the instance of Yuan-shi-kai, and it is upon him that the civilised world must centre its hopes for the future of China. He is drilling troops and urging the building of a fleet, and it is believed that should any of the Powers now aim at the partition of China, as they were wont, they will find a much more strenuous resistance than they have hitherto counted upon. The action of the Chinese in regard to American trade illustrates their power of combination. And it is argued from this that, given the proper leaders, the Chinese might become as formidable as the Japanese have shown themselves and the Chinese quite as formidable an enemy as Japan proved to be. The voice of the Powers hereafter will have to be advisory only and spheres of influence will have to be spheres of influence and nothing more. It is too late to annex and too late to coerce. Each of the Powers will have to make the most of its trading opportunities, and that, hereafter, in a strictly legitimate manner. In this connection England is reminded that she has lost prestige in China through complacent philanthropic slackness which can sit still and calmly allow competitors to snatch away material advantages. An instance of what is meant was furnished in the story of Shanghai, where the administration of our concession was handed over to an international board of which the present chairman is the German Consul. The correspondent, to whose letter we have already referred, also instances the case of Honkong—where, as he shows, we allow our rivals not only equal rights, but actual advantages over our own merchants—with the logical sequence that we are being slowly but surely ousted from the position we once occupied. Is it, he asks, to be expected that a practical and materialistic people can believe that this was done of our own free will, when France retains her concession intact? The Chinese attribute it to weakness and to declining prestige, and it is not to be wondered at.

UNRELIABLE CRITICISM.

THE reader cannot but be amused at the article entitled "English Character" which appears in the current number of the "Indian Ladies Magazine." It is signed by "an Indian Visitor to England" and while several of the observations made are fairly accurate the majority only go to prove once more how difficult it is for a member of one nationality to form even the vaguest of true opinions of another. Perhaps the truest remark in the article, one that is by no means new, is on the Englishman's exclusiveness, about which, no doubt, the "Indian Visitor" would be equally capable of speaking in India. On this point the writer says "Here, in India, we see only one of the sides of the Englishman, and that is the official side—a stiff and unlovely side it is too" and then again "There, in his own foggy land he will give you a warm shake of the hand, hug you even, and swear eternal friendship, notwithstanding your dark skin; nay the darker the skin the warmer will be the welcome." The Englishman in plain words is a good host, but we hear for the first time that at home he embraces the tactics ascribed to him. A certain section of supporters of the great Strand meeting house have adopted a pose of greater cordiality to certain foreigners than to those of their own nationality, but visitors to England must not think that they are typical of the Englishman. Then again without holding up the English climate as in any way ideal, one cannot help but smile at such a remark as "nothing is so rare in this island as a fine day; a misty darkness covers the whole island all the year round. An Englishman, therefore, is obliged to stay indoors; he never stirs out of his house without taking an overcoat or an umbrella." We fancy we have heard about the umbrella in a musical comedy and would warn embryo critics to refrain from taking all the jokes of entertainments of that kind as reliable pictures of character. But much of the article smacks of second hand wares and we suspect that the failure to discern the difference between describing Shakespeare as the greatest of English poets and "the greatest of Englishmen" is due to an unfortunate paraphrase. It would be interesting to know who is the original of the picture drawn of a London merchant who hoards his thousands, not being overscrupulous about the means he uses to obtain them. But watch his progress." After a time he retires from business, takes up a fine country residence, keeps another establishment in the west of London, gives his son a first-class education, though he himself is at a loss to put his "h's" in the proper place, introduces his daughter into the very best of society and ends by being a "Sir" somebody, and if he has a little more "go" he becomes an M. P. as well." This is typical of a class of novel which was published many years ago and survives only on the "parlour" table of a Bloomsbury boarding house. The writer of the article claims to have had the privilege of an intimate acquaintance with our inner life. Judging by the article before us he can only say that its general inaccuracy points either to a particularly unobservant writer with a slight acquaintance with supporters of Exeter Hall or a strong appetite for reading which has run riot in the wrong direction. Possibly both, for it is hard to conceive any single chain of circumstances which could lead to such entirely wrong conclusions as those, to which we have referred, and others.

HURSTMONCEAUX CASTLE.

THE announcement in a home paper that Hurstmonceaux Castle is in the market for sale by private treaty will recall the memory of the famous "drummer" that was once supposed to haunt that picturesque ruin. The story has it that the spirit of a drummer guarded a treasure chest hidden in a recess of the wall. Whether the sound of the drum was intended to attract or discourage attention appears uncertain, but the ghostly music ceased when the steward of the estate accidentally discovered the hidden wealth. A more prosaic explanation has been suggested. In the "good old times" Sussex swarmed with smugglers—"free traders" was the polite term by which they were known—and a portion of the castle was used as a hiding place for goods that had reached England without passing through the custom-house. The beating of the drum was a signal for the smugglers, and at the same time scared those not in the secret with the terror of a haunted mansion. It will be remembered that Horace Walpole visited Hurstmonceaux in 1752: "They showed us a dismal chamber which they call the Drummer's Hall and suppose that Mr. Addison's comedy is descended from it." That, unfortunately, is all that he tells us of the Sussex ghost. It has often been said that the play of the "Drummer" is founded on the narrative of the drummer of Tedworth, but there is not the slightest resemblance between the plot of the play and what we are told by Joseph Glanvil of the haunting of Mompesson's house at Tedworth. The mysterious noises and disturbances there were never satisfactorily explained. Hurstmonceaux has memories that connect it with the Hares and their remarkable circle. Bishop Francis Hare, whose essay on the interpretation of scripture was condemned by convocation, was a former possessor of the castle. His descendant, Julius Hare, is buried at Hurstmonceaux Church, of which he was the incumbent. There John Sterling, whom Carlyle has immortalised, was his curate. There are many associations connected with the sleepy Sussex village in addition to the tragic fate that befell the young Lord Dacre of the South.

THE ZIEGLER POLAR EXPEDITION

THE story of the Polar Expedition which was safely brought back to Norway last month illustrates the systematic fashion in which the task of Arctic exploration is now carried on. Mr. Zeigler is an American millionaire who takes an interest in the work of unveiling the white North. Some years ago he fitted out Mr. Baldwin's party in a munificent fashion, but for all its luxurious equipment that expedition failed to bring back results of any great value. Its leader, however, was conscious that Mr. Ziegler would probably wish to try again, so he hid away large quantities of provisions and other stores in the caches which are familiar to all readers of Arctic voyages. In 1903 Mr. Zeigler fitted out another expedition, under the leadership of Mr. Fiala, who has succeeded in bringing back all but one of his 37 companions. The first aim of this party was to spend one or more winters in Franz Josef Land, to the north of inhospitable Nova Zembla. Its second duty was to occupy the summers in making that "dash for the Pole" which is the secret ambition of every Arctic traveller, however calmly he may talk of mere scientific observations as the true object of his journey. During the first winter the vessel which had taken Mr. Fiala beyond the 80th parallel was crushed by the ice and a large quantity of stores sank with it. Luckily the voyagers were not so dependent on their own cargo as was the case in Franklin's day or even in that of De Long. The caches served their purpose and the surplus stores of earlier expeditions, jettisoned in that antiseptic cold, helped to feed the castaways. Thus they were enabled to await the arrival of the relief expedition without adding another gloomy page to the history of Polar exploration. The "dash to the Pole" was not a success. Mr. Fiala did not get within 250 miles of the records of Dr. Nansen and the Duke of Abbruzzi. But it is no small credit to him to have kept his party alive and well for nearly two years after so untoward a beginning. We can scarcely realise the extent to which the safety of such an expedition, spent up in the frozen goal of the Arctic, depends on the character of its leader.

LORD MINTO will sail for Bombay on October 10.

FURTHER fighting is reported from Baku and reinforcements for the army have been sent.

FURTHER details of the Treaty which has been signed are forthcoming. The event has been the signal for rejoicings at Portsmouth.

THE Channel Fleet has left Dantzig after every sign of cordiality has been shown by the German officials officers and men.

THE Indian Medical Service dinner will take place at Simla on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

WE are informed that there is no truth in the rumour that Mr. Staley, the Chief Justice of Mysore, is retiring from the Service in October next.

THE India Office have lately informed the Government of India that Rs. 5 currency notes of the new pattern will be ready by the middle of October.

ANY legislation that may be necessary in connection with the formation of the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam will be initiated at the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 8th instant.

THE Commissioner of Police has issued a warning that as to-day and Tuesday next are the two principal days of the Ganpati Festival Girgaum Back Road, Charni Road, Girgaum Road, French Bridge and French Road up to Chaupati will be impassable for ordinary traffic, especially between the hours of 5 and 7-30 in the evening.

IT has been arranged to present a portrait of the late Sir Bartle Frere to the Queen Victoria Memorial Hall in Calcutta, and it is thought that some friends and admirers of that statesman may like to associate themselves with this movement. Contributions are limited to one guinea, but may be for any less sum. They may be sent to Mr. John Frere, Southfields House, Wimbledon Park; Sir George Arthur, Carlton Club; or the London and South-Western Bank, 27 Regent Street. A roll of the subscriber will be forwarded with the picture to India.

THE King has approved the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Sir David William Keith Barr, K.C.S.I., late Resident at Hyderabad, to be a member of the Council of India, in the place of Sir Charles H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., whose period of office has expired.

THE London "Morning Post" states that the marriage arranged between Alexander S. Drew, elder son of Mr. Thomas A. Drew, Oakhouse, Fallowfield, and Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Fred. W. Carver, Oakhurst, Knutsford, will take place at the Cathedral, Calcutta, in October.

THE body of General Sir Montagu Gerard, of the Indian Army, who was attached to the Russian forces in Manchuria, and who died of pneumonia at Irkutsk on his way home from Harbin, passed through Moscow on August 16, "en route" for St. Petersburg.

"A. D. C." writes to the "Westminster Gazette": In your note on "Reforming the British Weights," you quote from an expert: "We believe in the superiority of the British weights and measures, even as they are, for all practical purposes, over the metric system." The various units of length in use with us will afford a suitable illustration. The distance between two places is measured in "miles," the course of a horse-race in "furlongs," while the sporting-man carries a stick with a sliding steel rod to see how many "hands" the winner stands; the sailor marks his voyage on the chart in "leagues" and "knots," and the depth of an intricate channel in "fathoms"; the land surveyor carries his "chain" with its hundred "links," the carpenter his "foot" rule, and the linendraper his "yard" measures while the tailor takes the details of our cloths measurements in inches. Surely (remarks "A. D. C.",) this is, to say the least, ludicrous.

MEN older in diplomacy than M. Witte have learnt that a still tongue makes a wise head. What indignation there would have been in England had London known that Lord Lyons and his Staff had been arrested near Tours and dragged through the streets as common spies! It happened, says the "Evening Standard," he and his Staff were inspecting an old fortified castle, and while they were thus engaged the guard was changed, and the officer who had admitted them departed. The sergeant-in-charge at the gate by which they sought exit did not believe their story, surrounded them with the guard, and marched them off to the local military headquarters. Here the mayor was sent for, and release eventually secured. The incautious man would have insisted upon a formal apology from the Government, and all sorts of reparation. Lord Lyons thought it over quietly for an hour. Then he said to his Staff, "Mind, not a word of this must pass your lips. It must never be spoken of again. I give you this as an order." And his word was obeyed until he died.

STANDARD OR ZONE TIME.

WHICH IS IT TO BE?

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

IT is a peculiarly unfortunate circumstance that the Government of India in the Railway Department should have chosen to take up a "non-possumus" attitude in bringing forward the question of Standard Time. They say in effect in their reference to the Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies, "We have decided to have nothing to do with Zone time, we will, therefore, not allow that matter to be discussed, or if discussed and you approve of Zone time your opinion will be valueless. We have decided to adopt Standard time. That and nothing else will meet our requirements. In so deciding we have not given the least consideration as to how this time may affect the multifarious interests in your city. But as Bombay stands in a prominent position, being the entry and exit for mails and passengers from and to Europe, it would be a convenience to us that you also should adopt Standard time. We ask you, therefore, to be so good as to give your consent to this proposal and to join in its adoption."

The chairman of our Chamber of Commerce said that he was in favour of Zone time, and we think that the large majority of the Chamber were with him in this opinion. But being practical men of business and the confusion introduced by this bolt from Simla into the relation between employer and employed being great, they felt that they had no option for the time being but to give way, and to express their modified approval to the Government proposal.

We have not been informed by the Government why this exasperating addition of nine minutes has been added to Madras time. It is really twelve minutes' addition, for, correctly speaking, Madras time is only 27 minutes in advance of Bombay time, but for many years past the railway clocks have been set 30 minutes before Bombay time, and the engines have slacked off the three minutes' difference while on the run. We have been given a reason which we do not think the real one, for it is absurd to suppose that we want our clocks to be set exactly 5 1/2 hours in advance of Greenwich time, when there is no railway connection between India and Europe. We want our clocks to keep Indian time, not that based upon Greenwich, and we are not concerned with telegraph time. No one desires to keep mathematically exact zone time. We wish to keep it as it is kept in the countries of Europe, where each has its own time for its entire railway administration, changing the time at the junction station on the boundary or, if need be, we wish to keep it as it is in the United States of America, with this simple but crucial difference, of half hour changes suit our tropical conditions not hour changes, as we propose to show.

We think that the Government have the wrong idea that Zone time means mathematically accurate change of time on three exact meridians of longitude from the North to the South of India, and we refuse to credit them with the thoughtless selfishness which insists upon one unvarying time throughout the enormous area of India, no matter how much inconvenience it may cause to private interests and business generally in the relations between employers and the millions of the employed. The Zone time that we advocate is Practical Zone Time, such as is in use on the continent of Europe, in the United States of America and we would judge also in Canada. We would define this time to be "that in which the change clocks are put up only at those stations to which locomotive sheds are attached, at which the engines and drivers running with the trains are changed." This difference in time may be any figure in Europe, in America it is exactly one hour, and the difference that will suit India is exactly half an hour. We write so that every one, even those who are ignorant of astronomy, may understand the question. The earth revolves on its axis in 24 hours. The circles of latitude on its surface parallel with the equator are divided into 360 degrees by meridians of longitude perpendicular to the equator and to each circle of latitude. These meridian circles meet in a point at the poles. The latitude circles are sometimes called zones, hence Zone Time. The measurement of one hour's time is one twenty-fourth of 360 equal to 15 degrees. It thus follows that the latitude circles are of the greatest length at the equator, and become reduced mathematically in length as they recede from the equator towards the poles, while the measurement of one hour's time remains one hour. Thus the equatorial circumference of the earth being 24,900 miles, the length of one hour at the equator is 1,037 miles. This is its shortest length. As it changes its course North and South of that Zone of latitude, round the rivers and mountain ranges of countries whose boundaries are defined by these natural obstacles, the length of the zone increases. Thus the length of a one hour's Zone at St. Petersburg, which is on the latitude of 60 degrees is exactly one half the equatorial length, i. e. it is only 518 miles, being its shortest length, which increases as the railway goes south to Moscow, and winds North and South round the many mountain ranges through Siberia and Manchuria until it reaches its destination at Vladivostock in the latitude of 43 degrees. The average latitude of this railway is 55 degrees. The length of each hour of sun's travel on this latitude is 595 miles, and as the total length is a little less than seven hours, the total zone length is a little more than 4,000 miles. Of course, its real length is considerably greater than this minimum length indicates for the reason above stated.

Similarly the railway from New York to San Francisco varies from 40 to 38 degrees latitude. It is three and one third hours in zone length. On the 40 degree circle each hour zone measures 794 miles, and its total length would be 2,646 miles. Similarly the length of the zone from Burma to Peshawar is two and one-fifth hours. Its length on the average of Calcutta and Karachi, the latitude of 24 degrees, which is approximately the meeting circle of the tropic and temperate zones, is 948 miles per hour, equal to a total length of 2,085 miles, slightly more than three-fourths of the Zone distance of the above American Railway. The one hour's zone length from Bombay to Madras on the average latitude of 16 degrees is 997 miles, which is almost as great as the equatorial length. We thus have our own special conditions in India, in which the hour zone length of India is much greater than that of Europe and North America, and the caloric value of Indian coal is much less than that used in temperate climates. It follows that the distance run by our express and mail trains per hour zone can never be more than one half that of the hour zone in Europe and America, and therefore it follows that half hour zones suit our circumstances admirably, and should be adopted without question by the Government. Before showing how the Indian zone system will work we would like to ask the Government of India what the people of the United States would think and how they would take it if their President were to change their zone time into the Standard time of the meridian of a place in Dakota, which is about 99 degrees, half way between New York and San Francisco?

It is a remarkable fact that the length of the Bombay-Madras zone is slightly less than half an hour, and that of Madras-Calcutta slightly more than the same period, while that of Bombay-Calcutta is one hour and two minutes. We have thus ever since our railways were opened, 40 years ago, been getting along with a half-hour zone time forming also a practical Standard time, which the Government have now by their unwise action so thoughtlessly upset. It is this circumstance which has enabled Bombay and Calcutta to get along without protest for so many years.

To introduce Practical Zone time what should now be done?

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY.

UNDERTAKING OF THE SIGNATORIES.

The Evacuation of Manchuria.

DEMONSTRATION AT PORTSMOUTH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

A salute was fired at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth U. S.' announcing the signature of the Treaty of Peace at 3-47 p. m., yesterday.

The church bells at Newcastle and Portsmouth rung out joyful peals and flags were hoisted everywhere.

After the signing Baron Rosen and Baron Komura made cordial speeches hoping the two countries would remain friends.

The Envoys then shook hands.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

An insignificant delay in the final drafting prevented the signature of the Treaty of Peace last evening, but it will be signed this afternoon.

LONDON SEPT. 5, 9-20 P.M.

A despatch from Portsmouth U. S. states that the Treaty of Peace between Russia and Japan has been signed.

A synopsis of the Treaty of Peace has been published and consists of fifteen articles,the gist of which is known.

Each party undertakes to employ its section of the Manchurian railway solely for commercial and industrial purposes and establish a junction at Quangcheng.

Each evacuates Manchuria within eighteen months, afterwards retaining fifteen railway guards per kilometre.

Each agrees to place no obstacle in the way of China for the development of Manchuria.

ANARCHY IN THE CAUCASUS.

The Fighting at Baku.

OIL WORKS ON FIRE.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The fighting at Baku continues. Reinforcements are going there from Tiflis. Many oilfields are ablaze.

The disturbance appears to be racial and religious, but the reports are very obscure.

LONDON SEPT. 6.

Tartar bands are scouring the South-East of the Caucasus murdering and pillaging wherever they go.

The officials admit 200 killed and wounded in the fighting at Shusha which is on fire in the factory quarter.

The oil works at Baku are burning.

THE JAPANESE PROTEST AGAINST THE TREATY.

Attack on the Government Paper Office.

MANY INJURED AND ARRESTED.

A meeting was held at Tokio yesterday to protest against the terms of the treaty of peace. They attacked the offices of the Government organ "Kokumin." Several people were injured and a number of arrests made."

THE CHANNEL FLEET IN THE BALTIC.

German Cordiality.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

Prince Henry of Prussia has visited the British torpedo flotilla at Flensburg and exchanged visits with Admial Winslowe.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The English Channel Squadron has sailed from Danzig.

Admiral Wilson before sailing wired his thanks to the Kaiser.

The local press is full of praise of the conduct of the British bluejackets.

German soldiers and sailors participated in the funeral of a British boatswain, who was killed in an accident.

NEW GERMAN MINISTER FOR MOROCCO.

Appointment of Her Rosen.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

Herr Rosen, the new German Minister at Morocco, is about to proceed to Paris to discuss with the French Government certain questions upon which an understanding is needful before the Conference can meet.

THE PORTE AND MACEDONIA.

Reason of the Shah's Visit.

The Porte is calling out a number of the Redif battalions to strengthen the troops in Macedonia owing to a recrudescence of activity of the insurgent bands.

Attentions are being showerd, at St. Petersburg, on the Shah who, it is rumoured, hopes to obtain a loan of a quarter of a million.

REWARD FOR TIBET SERVICE.

Beward for Captain Ryder.

Captain Ryder, of the Royal Engineers, has been gazetted to the Distinguished Service Order for services in Tibet.

SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER.

Colonel Frederick Wardrop has committed suicide owing to monetary troubles.

[THROUGH REUTOR'S AGENCY.]

LORD MINTO'S SAILING

To Arrive Early in November.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

Lord and Lady Minto are announced to sail for India on the 10th October.

LATER.

The departure of Lord and Lady Minto will be on the 20th and not the 10th of October. They will arrive in India a few days before the Prince and Princess of Wales who intend witnessing the evolutions of the mediterranean fleet at Genoa.

It is announced that Major Adam has been appointed Military Secretary to Lord Minto.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 6.

No information is yet available here either confirmative of Reuter's announcement of the date of Lord Minto's sailing or in regard to where Lord Curzon will meet his successor, whether in Simla, Calcutta or Bombay to hand over office of Viceroy.

HEAVY HAILSTORM IN KURRUM VALLEY,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SIMLA' SEPT. 6.

A heavy hailstorm is reported in Lower Kurrum destroying the rice crop of some of the border villages and covering higher peaks of Safed Koh with snow.

THE PROTECTION OF LANDLORDS.

ASSOCIATION FORMED AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 6.

Yesterday afternoon, a meeting of Calcutta house and landowners was held under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. G. Apcar in the rooms of the British Indian Association. It was resolved that an Association be formed to safeguard the interests of local house and land owners as regards taxation, assessments,building regulations and other matters. Office bearers and members of the Managing Committee were elected for the carrying on of the affairs of the Association until the first annual meeting.

CALCUTTA SWEEPERS ON STRIKE.

AN UNCLEANED CITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 6.

Over 1,000 Municipal sweepers have been on strike for the past four days during which time no sweeping has been done. They complain of overwork, low wages and oppression by overseers and sirdars. The Chairman himself is investigating the matter. A few men have been arrested for preventing others from resuming work.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

LEGISLATURE FOR BENGAL AND ASSAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 6.

It is now settled that the business to be transacted at next Friday's meeting of Viceroy's Legislative Council will comprise (1) the presentation of the report of the Select Committee upon the Bill to amend the Court Fees Act, and (2) the introduction of a measure to lay down the laws which will remain in force in the territories affected by the "partition of Bengal. This measure will be known as the Bengal and Assam Laws Bill.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GOVINDJEE LALJEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 6.

Govindji Lallji, the Bombay broker who was arrested and brought down to Poona from Bombay on a warrant, was placed to-day before Major Field, Cantonment Magistrate. He was charged with cheating a firm of native bankers in respect of a cheque for Rs. 3,000 on the Bank of Bombay which was dishonoured. The complainant was examined and the case was adjourned to Friday.

The accused was further charged with cheating another firm of bankers by issuing a cheque for Rs. 1,000 on the same bank. Govindji is well known in racing circles, owning race horses.

THE DIAMOND THEFT CASE.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 5.

Tulgaram Dhondiram, sowcar of the Cantonment, who was recently sentenced by Mr. Bolus, Assistant Collector, for buying a stolen diamond and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 100, having filed his appeal, it came before Mr. Vernon, Personal Assistant to the District Magistrate. Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, appeared for the appellant. The conviction was confirmed and the appeal dismissed.

GOLF AT POONA.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE vs. POONA GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 6.

The annual golf match, the Indian Civil Service versus Poona Gymkhana was played to-day with the following results :—

Hon'ble Mr. Fulton 1 up to Col. Bond. Hon'ble Mr. S. Edgerley 1 down to Major Nicholson. Mr. R. B. Robert 3 down to Mr. W. L. Cameron. Mr. R. A. Moore 5 down to Mr. Cecil Gray. Mr. J. Du Boulay 2 up to Captain Anthony. Mr. G. D. Rench 10 down to Mr. A. Hill. Mr. L. J. Bolus 8 down to Major Dyson. The Gymkhana won by 6 games to two on 32 holes to three several members. The Civil Service were not playing up to their usual form.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 6.

The following R. E. officers have been placed under orders for duty in India :—Majors N. Kirby C. B. Collins and R. E. Picton, Captains J. R. Garwood, and M. B. H. O'Donel and Lieutenants T. B. Harris, C. B. Deed, F. W. Townsend and A. Bartlett.

Musketry matches.—With reference to Indian Army Order No. 589 of 1904 it is notified that the Army Rifle Association jewels for 1905 will be awarded to the three British competitors irrespective of rank and including British officers of native regiments and Adjutants and Sergeants, instructors of Volunteer Corps who make the highest percentage in the aggregate of the championship matches at 600, 800, 900 and 1000 yards at any of the annual meetings of the following Rifle Associations :—Bengal, Panjab, Southern India, Bombay Presidency, and Bombay. Only one shoot at each of these distances will count, and if any Association has more than one match at any of these distances in the championship series, the best score made in any of them is to count.

THE PRESIDENCY TEAM.

THE composition of the team to represent the Presidency in the match against the Parsis at Poona next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, as wired by our Poona correspondent on Tuesday evening, will cause some surprise among Presidency supporters. In the list one looks in vain for the names of Messrs. Cheetham, Sprott, Monteath, Heath, Airey, Sanderson, Aston, Major Rawlins, Major Deas, and Captains Cadogan and Kearsey. In the cases of Messrs. Cheetham and Sprott and Major Deas a satisfactory explanation is given, those players having received invitations to play, but being unable for various reasons to accept them. Our correspondent does not mention whether the other players we have named received similar invitations or were in the running for Presidency honours, but most of them were regarded as having strong claims to represent the Presidency. The team as selected is as follows ;—Captain J. G. Greig, Captain M. O. Clarke, Captain E. F. Rutter, Lieut. C. G. M. Plumer, and Bombadier Winterbottom (Poona), Mr. S. N. Powell and Mr. C. G. Stileman (Bombay), Lieut. H. E Stanger-Leathes (Belgaum), Lieut. W. W. Jelf (Kamptee), Mr. E. L. Sale (Sind), and Sergeant Mitchell (Mhow). If everyone of the above players could be relied upon to come off in one innings or the other in their respective departments of the game, the team would be a fairly strong one. but with the exception of Captain Greig there is not a really reliable player in the team. To take the others in the order we have given them Captain M. O. Clarke, who, it will interest Presidency Supporters to learn, played in several matches for Harrow in 1897, is on his day a capital bat, and several times this season, notably against the Elphinstone C. C., has played brilliant, but his successes must be discounted by an equal number of failures and he is by no means what could be called a consistent bat. Captain E. F. Rutter is a good bat on certain kinds of wickets, but is a failure on fast true wickets, such as the Poona ground is likely to provide for the match. On the Bombay Gymkhana wicket last month he was the only batsman on the Poona side who shaped well, but his successes this season on the harder and drier wickets at Poona have been few and far between. Lieut. C. G. M. Plumer has evidently been selected on the strength of his century against the Bombay Gymkhana on Tuesday, but apart from this performance he at least has the merit of being a consistent bat as his previous efforts for the Poona Gymkhana this season go to prove. He belongs to a good cricketing family, several members of which have been actively associated with Indian cricket during the past three decades,the best known of which was Judge Plumer, who captained the Bangalore Wanderers for a number of years. Bombadier Winterbottom has been selected for his bowling, and he too on his day can be most effective, but as a rule, he is too mechanical to be really successful against good batsmen. No selection will give greater pleasure to Bombay cricket lovers than that of Mr. S. N. Powell, who is the most consistent batsman in the local Gymkhana team. Mr. C. G. Stileman owes his place in the team to two excellent performances with the ball against the Parsee Gymkhana last Saturday and the Poona Gymkhana last Monday. In our report of the former match we predicted that if he met with equal success against the Poona Gymkhana, his selection was not unlikely. He has a nice easy action and uses his head well, and on a wicket that at all suits him is generally succesful. Lieut. H. E. Stanger-Leathes owes his selection to bowling and in this department will, no doubt, prove to be the most valuable man on the side. He was in the Sherborne XI. of 1897 when he headed the bowling averages with 35 wickets for an average of 16·6. He has been bowling well at Belgaum and Poona in recent matches and his deliveries will be strange to the Parsees. Lieut. W. W. Jelf has been selected for his batting and has made lots of runs for the 62nd Battery and for Kamptee Gymkhana this season, including a couple of centuries. Mr. E. L. Sale's qualifications as an all round player do not need enlarging upon, suffice to say that if he is in form he will render a good account of himself. Sergeant Mitchell of the 10th Hussars has been selected for his wicket-keeping and is also a useful bat.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held at the Municipal offices yesterday afternoon, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, presiding. There were also present: Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

IMPROVEMENT OF FORJETT STREET.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner regarding the improvement of Forjett Street. The Commissioner in the letter stated that since the Corporation, by their resolution of the 19th January last, sanctioned the widening of a portion of the street, it had been found possible to adopt a better alignment for that portion of the road, and he requested the approval of the Corporation to the altered alignment. The property lying within the line belonged to Bai Avabai Framji Petit, who had submitted a proposal to build thereon, she was therefore addressed with a view to ascertain the terms on which she would part with it. After some correspondence she had offered to sell the land which lay within the line and the structure standing thereon at Rs. 11,000 including ten per cent for compulsory acquisition. The Commissioner added that the offer appeared to him to be a fair one and he therefore requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to its acceptance.

It was resolved to forward the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation for consideration and order with the intimation that the Committee would sanction the proposed expenditure, subject to the Corporation's approval.

ENCROACHMENT ON FOOTPATH.

Consideration was given to the letter to the Chairman of the Committee from Messrs Sorabshaw Rustomji and Co. complaining of the requisition made by the Municipal Commissioner calling upon them to remove the structure put up by them in front of the door of their shop at premises No. 125 Hornby Road, for the comfort of their customers and the safety of their goods and requesting the Committee that a sub-committee might be appointed to examine the structure and that pending their report any action for the demolition of the structure might be postponed.

Mr. James Macdonald said he had visited the place and from his inspection of the structure he might say that it neither disfigured the footpath nor inconvenienced the pedestrians. If the Commissioner were to see the structure, he would be satisfied that it did not interfere with the traffic.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola considered that on the ground of principle no one should be allowed to encroach upon a footpath or a road.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the letter be sent to the Commissioner for disposal.

Mr. James Macdonald in seconding the proposition observed that it was entirely within the province of the Commissioner to dispose of the matter, but he might still say that on a visit to the place the Commissioner would find that there was nothing objectionable in the structure.

Dr. Katrak suggested that the considerations of the subject be postponed in order to enable the members to inspect the structure. He moved an amendment accordingly.

Mr. Joseph Baptista seconded the amendment.

The amendment on being put to the vote was lost. The original proportion was carried.

DUPLICATE CHEQUES.

The Committee next considered the following letter from the Commissioner, requesting instructions of the Committee in the matter of applications for the issue of duplicate cheques on the Municipal Treasury on account of the loss of the originals :—It is the practice of the Bank of Bombay to each cheques drawn on the Municipal Fund if presented within 6 months from the dates on which they are drawn. In the event of the issue, of a duplicate cheque the Bank does not guarantee to make good any loss that we might sustain if payment of the original cheque is made through oversight within the above period. If the Standing Committee sanction the issue of duplicate cheques I request their further instructions as to the period after which they should be issued and also as to whether an Indemnity Bond for double the amount involved should be obtained and as to whether the Bond should be executed by the party concerned alone or in conjunction with one or two approved sureties. As cheques drawn on the Government Treasury are current for 3 months only from the date of issue and as a note to that effect is made on all Government cheques, it would be as well for the Standing Committee to consider whether a similar limitation should not be made applicable to cheques drawn on the Municipal Treasury.

It was resolved to adopt the Government's practice of marking cheques current for three months only.

The Committee then adjourned.

INDIAN GRANITES.

THEIR ECONOMIC VALUE.

THE Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes,C.I.E., Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust in introducing a group of papers on Indian granite writes :—

The granite used in the entrances of the Prince's and Victoria Wet Docks and Merewether Dry Dock was imported from Great Britain at a cost of from Rs. 6-9-0 to Rs. 8-7-0 per cubic foot. Knowing that good granite is obtainable in the southern portion of the Presidency, I set on foot enquiries with a view to ascertain if the local supplies could not be utilised for the new docks now under construction, for which a very large quantity (upwards of 60,000 cubic feet) of dressed granite will be required. By the courtesy of the late Mr. J. N. Tata samples were obtained of the granite from Raichur used in the main staircase of the Taj Mahal Hotel, and attention was also directed to Khanapur in the Belgaum Collectorate, Karwar, Mangalore and Goa as possible sources of supply. From preliminary enquiries as to prices, it appeared possible that if the stone from these localities stood the test of examination and proved suitable for all the pupposes for which granite is specified, a saving of nearly Rs. 2,00,000 would be effected on the estimates for the new docks.

The Board consequently decided to depute the Chief Engineer, Mr. F. G. Messent, M. Inst. C.E., to visit the quarries and institute further enquiries as regards cost of quarrying, carriage, dressing, &c., and to submit samples of the stone for expert opinion as to its quality and suitability in comparison with English and Scotch granites. Enquiries were also addressed to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Madras, and subsequently to the Resident, at Hyderabad as regards the granite quarries in the Madras Presidency and H. H. the Nizam's territories.

The reports of the experts show that the Indian samples are, with one or two exceptions, equal to or better than standard samples of Aberdeen, Cornish and Norwegian granites in respect of their compressive strength, resistance to abrasion, absorption of water and freedom from voids, and that they successfully resisted corrosion tests of a somewhat severe kind. The verdict is in fact altogether favourable to the use of Indian granite for purposes for which imported granite has hitherto been deemed alone suited.

The results of the investigation form a valuable contribution to the knowledge of Indian granites, and the Trustees have decided to print the papers complete as a permanent record for future use.

MR. MESSENT'S REPORT.

Mr. Messent, the Chief Engineer of the Trust thus reported on his visit to the granite quarries at Karwar, Khanapur, Nagargalli, Munirabad and Raichur, and also the Port of Marmagao :—

'In all cases except at Karwar the rock is more or less foliated and appears to be gneiss rather than granite.

"The following are the particulars of the different places I visited :—

"Karwar," in the Collectorate of North Kanara, is about 284 miles from Bombay, and has a fine natural harbour with good anchorage in 22 feet at low water. It has a masonry quoy about 900 feet long with a screw pile jetty 89' plus 91' projecting from it. At the end of the jetty there is 5 feet of water at L. W. S. T., and this depth could be easily increased two or three feet. There are three old hand cranes of small power on the jetty and one on the quay. Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s steamers call twice a week on their way to and from Bombay. Granite is found in boulders sometimes surrounded by moorum on the Hidrahat range of hills extending from Karwar southwards about 48 miles. The stone varies a great deal in quality, some of it being partly decomposed. It does not seem to be systematically quarried at any particular place,but selected boulders here and there on the hill side are drilled and blasted, and the stone slid down to the foot of the hill. Some good stone is now being got within half a mile of the jetty. The main roads are good. The average rainfall is 118. Labour is scarce and poor. Government charge a royalty of 4 annas per 100 cubic feet.

"Khanapur,' in the Belgaum Collectorate,is on the Southern Mahratta Railway. It is 380 miles from Bombay by rail and 102 3-4 miles from Marmagao. There are quarries on the south side of the river Malaprabha, the one, which I visited being about two miles from the station along the Belgaum road. Large slabs from 6" to 9" thick are obtained by heating with fire the upper surface of the rock. Labour is plentiful and the Wadars, a wandering tribe are expert quarrymen after their own methods. Some use fire and some wedges. but none, I believe, use both. The main roads are good, and as the rainfall only averages 43, the quarries might be partially worked in the monsoon. The royalty charged by Government is 8 annas per 100 cubic feet.

"'Nagargalli', on the Southern Mahratta Railway 400 miles by rail from Bombay and 97 3-4 miles from Marmagao is in Belgaum Collectorate. About 2 miles east of the station there are several quarries which were largely used when the railway was under construction. As there are no good roads to them it will be necessary to make roads or lay a siding. The latter. would probably be cheapest in the end, as the banks of old siding s still exist and require very little repair. Labour is good and easily procured. As there is a heavy rainfall, 150", no work could be done in the monsoon. The Government royalty is 8 annas per 100 cubic feet.

"Munirabad,' on the Southern Mahratta Railway, 538 1-2 miles by rail from Bombay and 227 1 4 miles from Marmagao, is in the Nizam's Dominions. From the quarries in the hills about 3 miles north of the station both red and grey granite or gneiss can be obtained. The stone was much used during the construction of the line about 18 years ago, and judging from the piers of the bridge over the Tungabudhra river which I examined has stood well. The bed stones for the large bridge over the Godavery were obtained from these quarries. It is said that stones of any size can be got by wedging. There are no good roads but a siding could be cheaply laid, as the bank of the old siding used during construction still remains in fair condition. Good labour can be readily obtained. Work could be carried on during the monsoon, as the rainfall averages only about 20". I have not yet heard the exact amount of royalty asked for, but I understand the charge is a nominal one only.

"'R. Ichur,' on the south-east branch on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 443 miles from Bombay, is in the Nizam's Dominions. There are several small quarries both in and near the town from which stone of a dark grey colours is obtained both by means of fire and of wedges. It is found both in boulders and in beds. In the latter case lamination is often very clearly defined. It would probably be difficult to get stones of any great thickness. The roads are bad. The rainfall is only slight. Good labour is procurable in the neighbourhood. I have not yet heard what royalty is charged by the Nizam's Government but I understand it is merely nominal.

"Marmagao' in Portuguese India, is the terminal port of the Western India Portuguese Railway and is about 242 miles by sea from Bombay. The harbour, a small one is protected by a short breakwater lying in the direction N 42° W. It has a quay 12.00 feet long with 20 feet of water at low water. One 20-ton and six 30-cwt. steam cranes are provided and transit sheds and railway sidings. This port offers alternative route by sea to Bombay from the three stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway mentioned above. Messrs. Shepherd & Co., who own the line of steamers calling regularly, quote the prohibitive rate of Rs. 10 per ton including cranage, but not wharfage at both ports. It would probably be possible to charter a suitable steamer from time to time at about a third of that rate.

'I consider that if the expert to whom the samples have been submitted consider the granite or gneiss of suitable quality, stones of sufficient size for the most of the granite work in the entrances could be obtained from Nagargalli and Munirabad if the quarries were properly opened up and worked. The above two quarries seem to me the most suitable and convenient of all I have seen.

"The cost of getting and dressing the stone will be identical at Nagargalli and Munirabad as the same class of labour is available. For the sake of comparison I have estimated the cost of two typical stones with the maximum and minimum of work on them, One a hollow quoin measuring 78.8 cubic feet (5.8 tons) fine dressed to curved templates on the face and the other an ordinary coping measuring 18 cubic feet (1·33 tons) medium dressed on top, bed and face. The following are estimates per cubic foot for Munirabad stone :—

	Hollow quoin. Rs.	a.	p.	Coping. Rs.	a.	p.
1. Quarrying. &c.	1	0	0	1	0	0
2. Dressing	3	0	0	1	2	0
3. Transport to site of work	0	15	0	0	15	0
4. Setting	0	10	0	0	8	0
	5	9	0	3	9	0
Contingencies, &c.	0	9	0	0	6	0
	6	2	0	3	15	0
Estimated cost of English granite	9	6	0	6	10	0
Saving	3	4	0	2	11	0
	34·6 p. cent.			40·5 p. cent.		

Taking the minimum rate of 4-10th of a maund per mile for railway freight, the cost of Nagargalli stone will be 1 anna 8 pies per cubic foot less.

(Concluded on page 6.)

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

ROVERS' ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT;

(FIRST ROUND.)

CHESHIRE REGIMENT vs. R F A. NUSSEERABAD.

ONE of the fastest and best games in the Rovers' Tournament so far was witnessed last evening when the Cheshire Regiment from Welling met the Royal Field Artillery from Nusseerabad in the fifth game of the first round. The Cheshires' team only included one of the team that played for the second battalion and won the Cup three years in succession viz. Sergeant Price who played a great game at centre half. The chief feature of the game was the splendid combination shown by the Cheshires' forwards who in Colour-Sergeant Henshall, outside right, possess one of the fastest forwards ever seen on the Cooperage. The centre forward, Private Wilde, and the outside left, Private Hincliffe were also very conspicuous throughout the game and Privates Shelton and Rolland, the inside right and inside left respectively ably supported the others. The combination shown by the forwards was as nearly as possible perfect and with sound half backs and backs and a goalkeeper who had very little to learn in that position, the Cheshires were able to defeat their oponents by the large margin of five goals to nil. A victory by such a large margin would usually indicate that the defence of the opposing team wos lacking in skill, but such was by no means the case as the Nusseerabad team, although outplaced from the very start, played on extremely good defensive game and were unlucky in having to meet what we are confident will turn out to be one of the strongest teams taking part in the Tournament. They were a heavier and slower team and went under to the superior science of their opponents as well as to the speed of the latter's forwards.

DEAILS.

The Cheshire kicked off from Cooperage end and immediately carried the ball to their opponents' end where it went behind. For sometime the effective passing and combination of the Cheshires' forwards kept play in Gunners' territory and five minutes after the start the centre forward sent in a shot which easily beat the Gunners' custodian. Continuing the press, the Cheshires kept play in their opponents' goal until the latter's forwards getting away carried the ball up to the Cheshires' goal where the centre forward sent in a good shot which was well handed out by the Infantry custodian. Some good play by the latter's forwards enabled the Cheshires to invade their opponents territory again and an exciting series of exchanges in front of goal culminated in one of the forwards sending in a shot which was only just fisted out in the nick of time by the Gunners' goal-keeper. The Infantry continued to press their opponents' hard and the Gunners' custodian was called upon to save twice. A corner obtained a few minutes later resulted in nothing and the Gunners' forwards obtaining possession now worked the ball up the field, but it was immediately returned and the inside left passing to the outside left forward the later shot a second goal for his side which was allowed although he looked to be off side. Play for a few minutes after this ranged in mid-field from whence the ball was gradually carried up to the Cheshires' goal where it was kicked behind. The Cheshires next returned to the attack and for a few minutes the Gunners were busy defending. Temporary relief was obtained by the judicious kicking of the Gunners' right half back, but the ball was returned to their territory, two shots one of which was handed out and the other going over the crossbar being sent in by the Infantry forwards. The Gunners now playing up better carried play to the Cheshires' territory and a series of exciting exchanges resulted in the Infantry goalkeeper having to run out to save. The pressure on the Cheshires' goal was relieved by their outside right forward who was playing a brilliant game carrying the ball down three quarters of the length of the field and winding his run up with a shot which only went wide by a few inches. For some time after this, the Gunners were bottled up in their territory, the Cheshires obtaining a corner and sending in several shots which went wide. The Gunners' defence at this period was particularly good. They obtained temporary relief from a good run down the field by their outside right forward who was only brought up close to the Cheshires' goal line. Play was quickly transferred back to their opponents' territory by the Cheshires, the centre and outside left forwards both essaying shots at goal which went wide. Nothing further in the way of scoring resulted when the whistle went, the score at half time being—

Cheshire Regiment	2 Goals
R. F. A., Nusseerabad	Nil

Changing over the Gunners were the first to attack and carried the ball up to their opponents from whence play, however, was quickly transferred to the Gunners, the centre forward banging in a shot which found the net, the Gunners' custodian running out to save and missing. Up-and-down play followed and then play settled down in Gunners' territory where for some time the backs had a busy time defending. Some even play followed the ball for the most part being kept in midfield. The Cheshire forwards getting away at this point carried the ball up to their opponents'goal,the centre forward sending it into the net with a clinking shot and registering the fourth goal for his side. The Cheshires were at this point having much the best of the game and the Gunners were rarely allowed to get away from their territory. Some fast play in front of the Gunners' goal culminated in the centre forward sending in a hot shot which was splendidly fisted out by the goalkeeper. The Gunners, although defending obstinately, were out of it for offensive tactics, the pace of the Cheshires nullifying all their efforts to transfer the venue of play to their opponents' territory. A succession of shots by the Cheshires' forwards well in the last quarter either went wide or over the crossbar or were well saved by the Gunners' custodian.

A fifth goal was shot by the outside left just on time, the score at full time being :—

Cheshire Regiment ....—...........	5 Goals.
R. F. A. Nusseerabad	Nil.

The following were the teams :—

CHESHIRE REGIMENT.—Private Chapman (goalkeeper), Corpl. Crackler, right back ; Private Edwards, left back; Private Earles, right half' Sergeant Price, centre half, Private Fowles, left half; Col-Sergt. Henshall right outside, Private, right inside, Private Wilde, centre, Private Rolland, left inside, Corpl Hincliffe left outside.

R. F. A. NUSSEERABAD.—Goal-keeper, Gr. Ainson; Backs, Gr. Regan, right and Br. Henshaw, left; Half-backs, Dr. Flannagan, right, Dr. Hayes, centre, and Br. Richards left; Forwards, Br. Thomas outside rigt, Br. Dickens, inside right, Br. Sherring centre. Gr. Tranter, inside left. Dr. Holmes outside left.

THE ROYAL ROUTES IN BOMBAY.

THE following, so far as is known, is the line of route which will be followed by the Prince and Princess of Wales during their journeyings in Bombay. The work in connection with decoration and illumination is well in hand and District sub-committees have been formed to encourage private enterprise in this line :—

Route to be followed on the day of arrival. (Thursday the 9th November.)

Apollo Bunder, Rampart Row, Hornby Road, Carnac Road, Kalbadevi Road, Bhendy Bazaar, Parel Road, Grant Road, Gamdevi Road, Walkeshwar Road, and Lower Gate Government House.

Route to be followed through the city on Friday the 10th.

Lower Gate Government House, Walkeshwar Road, French Road, French Bridge, Girgaum Road, Prince's Road, (late Lohar Street), Cross Road into Picket Road, Carnac Road, Shaikh Memon Street, Mumbadevi Tank Road, Musjid Bunder Road, Over Musjid Bunder Bridge into Frere Road, Frere Road, Elphinstone Bridge Road, Over Elphinstone Bridge into Chinch Bunder Road, Chinch Bunder Road, Babula Tank Road, Parel Road, New Nagpada Road, Bellasis Road, Foras Road, Gilder Street, Grant Road, Over Frere Bridge, Gowalia Tank Road, Gibb's Road, Ridge Road, and Government House Upper Gate.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Passy To-Day and Yesterday.

THE FRENCH NAVAL PROGRAMME.

A FESTIVAL OF FLOWERS.

PARIS. AUG 18.

One of the results of the Anglo-French fetes and fireworks is a strong tendency towards geographical discussion on the part of home-keeping Frenchmen, who are hazy about the sea and ships. The two Portsmouths have been puzzling these persons to an extraordinary extent. Many of them cannot make up their minds as to whether their fleet went to the old town of which the fair Louise de Querouaille was made Duchess by King Charles the Second, or to the other place across the Atlantic where the Russian and Japanese peace plenipotentiaries are meeting. Apart from the geographical puzzle, the home-keeping people are viewing events very calmly. They are perhaps more interested in M. Jaluzot's commercial complications than in anything else at the present moment. Paris is dull, but not quite deserted, for thousands of tourists fill the streets, and so do multitudes of women in white whose places of origin and pasts are unknown. There is nothing remarkable in the playhouses, and nearly everybody connected with the stage has been down to the antique theatre of Orange to hear Mme. Litvinne sing in the Troyens and to see M. Mounet Sully act in Julius Cæsar. Some official business has been done at the Opera, where the tableau of promotions in the "corps de ballet" has been posted up after the usual examination of the young persons trained in artistic acrobatics by the professors of the house. There was a jury or council over the matter, the chief umpire being M. Gailhard, the manager. He had as assistant the professional person called balletmaster, the two stars with strong Italian names suggestive of Milan and macaroni, and Mme. Rosita Mauri, once prima ballerina, but who is now engaged in giving finishing lessons to future constellation dancers of the National Academy of Music.

M. Edouard Lockroy, who was formerly Minister of Marine, has written an important letter on the proposed French naval ship-building programme in in the "Temps." M. Lockroy has argued in favour of heavy guns, and he is naturally pleased that the proposal to arm the new battleships with middle-sized guns like those in the Verite and the Justice has given place to a scheme of really heavy artillery. But he is still not satisfied, because he thinks that the four proposed 12-inch guns will be too heavy. "It is a good defect," he says, "but, still, it is a defect." Twelve-inch guns, he thinks, though suited for shore batteries, are too large for ships. It is not that he thinks short-distance fighting will be possible in future. He has quite convinced himself in conversations with naval tacticians that all naval warfare in the future must necessarily be conducted at very long ranges. But, though he thinks twelve-inch guns go a little too far in the right direction, the question of weight is a quite secondary one compared with that of uniformity. He admits the whole case against French warships as one is accustomed to hear it stated in England. He says all that British experts would have to say against the French ships now at Portsmouth, and his letter ends with an eloquent and alarming description of a French ship in action, carrying various types of guns and ammunition. Fancy the gunners on a battered and stricken deck saying, " Have you any more shells " de semi-rupture ? " or, "Have you any more shells ' en fonte de ruele,' ? " The sailor on board the future battleship must be able simply to say " More shells."

The flower markets of Paris were in a blaze of sweetly-scented bloom on Sunday, for Monday was St. Mary's-day, " La Sainte Marie," and every Marie in Paris got one or more floral tributes before midday. In fact, many Maries had been bedecked on Saturday for it is the French custom to celebrate days on their eve rather than on the day itself, and early in the morning crowds thronged the flower markets of the Madeline, the Quai aux Fleurs, the Marche de la Cite,and the Boulevard des Batignolles. No matter how poor a Parisian may be, he or she can always find money for a flower or two, and flowers are not dear in August. The omnibus tops all day long looked like rolling gardens of begonias azaleas, carnations, and cyclamen ; cabs are filled with roses and orchids, and the scent of flowers drowns the familiar creosote smell of the Metropolitain.

On a fine summer day if you take a steam-boat up the Seine to Charenton you may see the most wonderful tribute in the world to French patience. At first sight you might think, as you glance under Charenton Bridge that you were looking at a regatta course, for there is a long empty avenue of water lined by rows of boats. But it is not a regatta. It is simply a Sunday afternoon's fishing. It is not even a fishing contest. Room has to be left in the middle of the river for the steamers, and so it happens that the flatbottomed punt-like boats form themselves into two rows at the sides. In a favourite reach there is sometimes a row more than a quarter of a mile long, the boats nearly touching one another. But there are other fishermen besides the plutocrats in the boats. The banks bristle with rods. In some places, particularly if you look down from the bridge, it seems as though clusters of bamboo were growing from the bank over the river. More fishermen than fish, a cynic remarked on the bridge. The words were not received with favour by the those who overheard them. For this Seine fishing is an institution, a convention, and must not be insulted by any one who does not set up for a revolutionory. In the Seine you may catch reach, bream, gudgeon, barbel, tench, carp, weeds,and newspapers. Barges and steamers disturbed the water but never the patience of these gentle Parisians. Such patience and simplicity of taste should be recognised as a cult and turned to some immortal use.

A whole philosophy may be contained in a word, and in a single word France has recently established a principle for the extension of her holidays. It is at once brilliant and effective. The word is "pont." It will never die. But it must be explained. The last 14th of July, which is always the national fete day, was a Friday. The national fete day is, of course, a holiday. All Sundays are also holidays, or comparatively so. What a pity that Saturaday, which was not a holiday, came between Friday and Sunday. Why not bridge over that unfortunate day and have a clear holiday of three days? This was the proposal of some deputy, whose name deserves to be immortalised. The word "pont" sprang from his brain like a Minerva fully armed. The suggestion was accepted, and Saturday was ordained as a public holiday by law. Only a month has pased, and here we are with another opportunity for a bridge. The fete of the Assumption fell on Tuesday. Monday,was made the "pont" to connect it with Sunday, and again Frenchmen had three clear days' holiday. This word is obviously going to mean as much to Frenchmen, as the word week-end means to Englishmen. Only let a public holiday fall on a Friday or a Tuesday, and "le pont" is at once called upon to perform its beneficent function.

It would be wrong, however, not to recognise that the word is as much the result as the cause of the movement. France is undoubtedly moving in the direction of longer and more regularised holidays. Partly she needs them for her growing sports. The society which agitates for one day's rest in the week for everybody is flourishing. Some day the old curse of the " Continental Sunday" will be removed and then the undoubted pleasures of that day can be enjoyed without the galling sense that three persons out of every ten are sacrificed to make a French holiday. Perhaps the time will even come when young Frenchmen, taking their amusements more in the open field and less in the cafe, will curtail that long dead time in the middle of every day when all France eats its dejeuner. Then they will escape earlier from work in the long summer evenings. And when all this has come about, a statue must be put to the Deputy who invented the word "pont," for he is certainly the St. Lubbock of France.

Old M. Pol, the Tuilleries bird-charmer, is sick at heart, and through his mourning is vowing vengeance against a murderer or murderers unknown. All Parisians and many visitors to Paris know old M.

Pol, and watch him and his sparrows near the Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel as Demitour, Jenne, Marie, Marie Antoinette, Pompon, and the rest of them go through their tricks in return for the bread crumbs he brings them. But there have been no tricks for some days now, for somebody has thrown poisned bread in the gardens of the Tuileries, and Pompon, Demitour, and Marrie Antoinette lie stark and stiff at the municipal laboratory waiting for autopsy, and crying loud for vengeance with each crumpled little upturned claw. And vengeance M Pol means to have, he says, on the man, be he park-keeper or not.

Passy to-day is a charming neighbourhood within the walls of Paris, a stone's-throw from the Bois de Boulogne, and contains a big colony of English and Americans. In times gone by, it was the great French watering-place, what Vichy and Aix-les-Bains are to-day, and what Bath and Tunbridge Wells were in England. In the middle of the seventeenth century someone discovered a spring of medicated water in the tiny hamlet over against Auteuil, and Passy at once became famous. Doctors praised the water, and prescribed it as a cure for the ills which even in those days people without enough work to do were heir to. Then when the means of gambling had been supplied, rich Frechmen and richer foreigners flocked there, with their proteges and parasites, including, in one or the other class, the poets, the dramatists, and authors of the day. The seal was set on Passy's prosperity when the Court came to the neighbouring chateau of La Muette, and the gallants and "grades dames" of the reigns of Louis XV. and XVI. drank the waters industriously, in the vain hope of patching up the breaches in their constitutions made by assiduous attendance at the royal fetes. The Revolution emptied Passy for a time, and, doubtless, robbed it of many of its best visitors, but left the place untouched. Not so the Allied troops when they came to Paris in 1815 and camped at Boulogne. They looted the place thoroughly, and set fire to most of the houses, the German and English, it is said, especally distinguishing themselves in the work. Under the Restoration, Passy rose again from its ashes, and became once more the fashion. Even at the beginning of the Second Empire Passy still was known as a watering-place, but developed more as a charming country village, where people went for rest and quietness. Finally, building operations in some way caused the spring to dry up, and Passy's day as a spa was over. In 1859 the village was annexed to Paris. In 1800 it had a population of 1700, and was in the country; now 30,000 people live there, and an omnibus runs from the Bourse every five minutes.

Although the judges of the Civil Tribunal gave a decision on Wednesday in the case between Mme. Pauline Menard, divorced wife of M. Georges Hugo, grandson of the poet and her own parents, M. and Mme. Menard-Dorian, it is to be feared that the family troubles will not cease. The matter attracts great attention owing to the position of the parties and prestige of the name of Hugo. When Mme. Pauline Menard was divorced from her husband, she obtained the custody of the boy and girl of the marriage. All went well until the lady met a certain artist of note, and received him before her children. This was resented by her own parents, who, backed by M. Georges Hugo, then sought to get the children to themselves. An application was made by them for this purpose to the Civil Tribunal. During the hearing of the case Mme. Pauline Menard's lawyer incidentally pointed out that her parents did not object to the artist, who was to marry their daughter when he obtained a divorce from his wife. The judges have now ruled that the grandparents have no claim to keep the children, who are to go to boarding-schools in October, their mother having power to take them home in holiday-time. Mme. Pauline Menard must not, however, have the person called her fiance in the house while her children are there. The judges who have given a very patriarchal sort of decision, neglected to define the privileges of the grandparents as to visiting the children. Hence more family troubles may ensue between the relatives of the poet who, among many other things, wrote on the art of being a grandfather.

HIGH COURT.—September 7.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B Tyebjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

651-01—Captain and V—Shaik Abdool Rehman Bondaray and another vs Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ameer Bondaray and others—Ardeser H D and Co and Captain and V Part heard
98-05—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Diwalibai widow and another vs Naranji Shamji and others—Bicknell M and R
234-8459—Payne and Co—Abdool Peer Mahomed and others vs Ahmed Oosman and others—Edgelow G and W
478-01—Payne and Co—Societa Coloniale Italiana vs Mahomed Sallay Mahomed—Bulk and M
438-04—In person—Narotam Hunsraj vs John A Blogg and another—Pestonji R and K
613-01—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soonderji and Co vs Sarabhai Vajeshanker and others—Bhaishanker K and G
103-05—Cragie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co Limited vs Dhunjibhoy Pestenji—Arder H D and Co
289-05—Ardeser H D and Co—Cowasji Bomanji Boman Behram vs Cassum Goolam Hoosein—Maganlal J and G
465-01—Nadirshah and T—Shivshanker Gopalji vs Vithuldas Sunderdas and another—Wadia G and Co
710-01—Bhaishunker K and G—The Gujerat Vernacular Sociey vs the Bank of Bombay and another—Crawford B and Co
53-05—Ardeser H D and Co—Sooleman Rahimtoola and others vs Sally Mahomed Allarukhia—Thakurdas and Co
628-04—Payne and Co—Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs K Baserveddy—D D and Sunderdas
151-03—Payne and Co—Kik Kheoshal and another vs Rustomji Ardeser Cooper Mulla and M

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

225-05—Mulji and D—Tejbai widow vs Vejbai widow—Madhovji and K
226-05—Mulji and D—Tejbai widow vs Vejbai widow—Madhowji and K—Part heard
796-01—Mulla and M—Hunsraj Valjee vs Narsilal Ambaram—Sorabjee and J
836-01—Nanu H and Co—Raghunathjee Mulchand vs Varjivandas Madhavji and another—Bicknel M and R
333-05—Dikshit D and S—Lalji Ramji vs Haridas Gokuldas and others—M B Chothia.
404-04—M B Chothia Laxmidas Gordhundas and others vs The Administrator General of Bombay and others—Dikshit D and S.
355-05—Matubhoy J and M—Damji Hirji vs Rutton widow—Captain and V
275-8789—Tyabji D and P—Hurgawandas Hathidas vs Bhawoo and others—Chitnis and M
364-05—Wadia G and Co—Narondas Dewji vs Hep Esoofally and others—Nanu H and Co
S-10319-05—Dikshit D and S—John Michael Simon Adamji Peerbhoy and others—Bicknell M and R
9-05—Matubhoy J and N—Shamsudin Hyderji vs Isabh Shaik Tyeb Thanawalla—Little and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

21-01—Little and Co—Bai Dahibai widow vs Soonderji Damji—Kanga and P—Part heard

Long causes for further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

854-01—Bhaishunker K and G—Kumarapuram Sheshdri Dorashwami Iyer vs Chumbumpund Akilandaya
60-00—Thakurdas and Co—Dewkanahoo vs Hiravahoo widow and others—Little and Co Thak and Co.

Long Causes.

505-05—Bicknell M and R—Abdul Hoosein Abdool Tyeb and another vs Dawoodbhoy Mahomedally and another—Mulla and M
230-05—Ardesar H D and Co—Chotalal Molchand and another vs Mulshanker Harinaud Bhot—Dikshet D and S
305-05—M B Chothia—Hormusji Dadabhoy Mehta vs Hormasji Palonji Dolimeherji—Pestonjee R and K
319-05—Pestonji R and K—Bhawoo Bapoo and another vs Cooverji Jamsetji Daruvalla and another—Ardesir, H D and Co
253-01—Mirza and M—Kashibai widow vs Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein—Little and Co
860-01—K B Mehta—Bai Rattanbai widow vs Shah Versey Khairaj and others
650-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Goculdas vs Khushalchand and others vs The Bank of Bombay and others—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co
1-05—Jehangir and S—Madhavjee Dayal and another vs Motinavahoo widow and another—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co.
315-05—Maganlal J and G—Vullee Mahomed Peer Mahomed vs C A Ellis in person.
290-05—Mansukhal J and H—Khimjee Purshotum and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia.
576-04—Little and Co Ranchordas Vithuldas and another vs Kesserbai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co
280-04—Matubhoy J and M Latiff Mahomed vs Haji Aboobucker Ismail and another—Ardeser H D and Co Little and Co
748-01—Wadia G and Co Devkarand s Ramcoover vs Rampartap Baldesdas—Tyabji D and Co
425-01—Captain and V—Sarabai widow vs Rabiabai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co
249-02—Pestonji R and K—Ebaji Oomersey and others vs Walji Mathuradas and others—Hiralal D and Tyabji D and Co

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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THE BENGALEE BOYCOTT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Sir George Birdwood in his letter to the London "Times" has expressed pleasure at the threatened boycott of English and foreign goods which, in his opinion, would lead to the revival of textile manufactures for which Bengal at one time was so famous. Here in India this movement has attracted a great deal of attention and criticism. It is said that this movement has its origin in the resentment felt by the people of Bengal against the British rule which is bringing about what is termed the Partition of Bengal. I interpret this movement in a different light. I think in the history of economic India this is the first time the people unconsciously find themselves on the right track. No doubt, this movement is accompanied by great deal of vagaries and, like everything else Indian, may fizzle out soon The more so as India cannot supply all her requirements.

India is an extremely poor country, and we have been told that our bleeding is effected through the medium of Home charges which come to about £18 millions sterling annually. This is now being largely discounted. We know that these Home charges are mostly for services rendered, such as interest on loans, purchase of stores and plant etc. To my mind the annual loss to India is about £31 millions sterling for which we have no tangible return. This sum is paid by us annually for pensions and furlough allowances. We have on the other hand an immense advantage in borrowing in London at low rates of interest for public works and financing our immense trade, which we owe to our connection with England, to say nothing of the immense benefit which we reap by peace in the country itself.

Sir William Wedderburn at a friendly gathering at Pinner unburdened himself as follows:—"As in the plague so in the famine, the cause of mortality was the chronic destitution of the masses. This destitution was quite unnecessary; India had all the elements of wealth: a rich soil, a fine climate, labour abundant, cheap and skilful. With fair play India should be a garden instead of a place of desolation." This is really a true picture and I entirely agree with it, but his remedies are absurd. He further on says:—"Why then was no remedy applied? Because the Government refuse to make the necessay economic (village) inquiry: without a diagnosis the disease could not be properly treated." What is the good of an inquiry which will tell us what we already know, viz, our abject poverty. I admit the the bleeding, and that bleeding is taking place through the medium of free trade. That and that alone is responsible for our misery. In other respects there is no country in the world better off than we are.

Commerce or interchange of commodities ought to bring us happiness and ought to be equally advantageous to the seller and the buyer. In our case it is not always so. If I am made to buy that which I could produce myself with the help of slight import duties my purchases instead of bringing me any advantage retard the development of industries without which it is declared by high officials that India can never prosper. You are now pouring into the country with the help of free trade leather goods, woollen goods, cotton goods. All these we are in a position to make. Remove your excise duties and impose an all round 10 per cent duty on all foreign goods and within ten years 90 per cent of our requirements in the above articles will be supplied by ourselves. I will now give you an illustration. Compare the difference between our making a crore worth of cloth and our buying a crore worth of the same article. In the former case I will buy my own cotton and coal and pay wages to my workmen. These would come to about 75 per cent. I will use moreover, my own capital which will give me, a fair return. In short out of one crore worth of cloth which I make, only 4 per cent will have to be paid for stores which must come from England. In other words, by encouraging home industries I would stimulate capital, labour (which is now starving), agriculture and mines. If, on the other hand, I buy a crore worth of cloth. I absolutely gain nothing The Cotton belongs to the American farmer, capital, coal and labour belong to England. Where is my benefit! Canada and Australia have not discarded free trade without good reasons. Japan, whom we admire so much, and whom we wish to imitiate in every respect, is building up very fast large industries with the help of protection. We alone are struggling.

I am willing to admit that the fault does not entirely lie with our rulers who have not prevented us from starting Jute Mills and other kinds of manufacture. I admit that even without the stimulus of a reasonable protection we ought to have cut a better figure. But our people are ignorant, wanting in administrative capacity and their leaders are more or less show men working merely for vulgar applause. I hardly ever see any intelligent discussion of economic questions either in our press or on platforms, and I am beginning to think that the task of rousing India in economic questions is a heart-breaking one. Your morning contemporary wrote as follows on the 1st of August: "The diffusion of her (Indian) exports of raw materials in countries outside the Empire may be obviated by encouraging and promoting the working up of these materials in the country itself. More scope is thus found for Indian labour, more wealth is produced by retaining the profits of manufacture, and the consuming power of the people for white cotton goods, machinery and other articles which they get almost wholly from the United Kingdom, is increased." Evidently the Bengalees are trying to give effect to this advice.

Failing fiscal freedom, I too am in favour of the boycott which should be extended to those goods only which could be easily procured in the country. The general boycott may be impracticable, but the patriotic sentiment of the Bengalees, if kept within bounds, deserves the sympathy and admiration of the whole of India.—Yours, etc.

JAMSETJI ARDASEER WADIA,

Bombay, September 6.

MESSRS. TAIT'S DIAMONDS.

THE search for the philosopher's stone still continues, although it is followed under new conditions. The alchemist has given way to the chemist, who, in the intervals of finding out the secret of making the real article, occupies his time with the invention of substitutes. It is not often, however, that the imitation is so good as to be indistinguishable from the real article. Such, though is the case with the diamonds of Messrs Tait who open their emporium in Hornby road at the corner of Churchgate Street to-day. Messrs Tait claim that their diamonds are not only the finest imitations in the world, but, except under the most severe tests, cannot be detected by experts, and certainly, the specimens they show corroborate their contention. It is this fact that has on more than one occasion led to trouble for those who have purchased their goods with dishonest intent. At Calcutta a pearl collar sold for Rs. 400 was resold later in the day to a dealer as genuine for Rs. 1,000, a fact which cost the initial purchaser dear. A similar trick was played on a diamond merchant in Buda Pesth who was sold for 12,000 florins an ornament which had been originally sold for fewer hundreds. The excellence of the imitation also has its amusing side. A lady of renown who purchased a tiara for the equivalent of Rs. 4,000 in Paris was subsequently called upon at New York to pay duty on it at a value equal to Rs. 1,03,000. In vain she protested that it was for her own personal use. The officials were stern and refused to forego their due and in the end the lady had to declare that the stones were imitations a statement the experts were chary of believing until it was vouched for by Messrs. Tait themselves. Their stock is such as is rarely seen; gems of all sorts, mounted in the most artistic manner, can be purchased at any price between Rs. 5 and Rs. 5,000. They have already branches in every big country of the world, one having been established for some considerable time in Calcutta. But it has been reserved for Bombay to introduce the large stones which are so difficult to make, but which have been successfully evolved as the result of many experiments. It may be remembered that the small price obtained for many of the most handsome of the Anglesea jewels was accounted for by the fact that they were neither more and less than Messrs. Tait's imitations.

STANDARD OR ZONE TIME.

(Concluded from page 4.)

While writing this we have before us an excellent map of India showing all the Railway lines and junctions, also the principal stations, and in colours the boundaries and areas of the Presidency and other Administrations into which India is divided. It is a much larger map than a large size Atlas map of Europe. It forms a part of an ordinary monthly Time Table Book of all India and shows at a glance the positions we are advocating. All that is necessary is that the Bombay Railways should keep the time of Bombay sun's meantime which will now become also the time of the Bombay Presidency. The Madras Railways will keep the time of Madras Presidency, their clocks changing their time by adding half an hour to Bombay time at Raichore Junction. The thing is simplicity itself.

Madras and Bombay fit into each other's times at their common boundary like two distinct countries of Europe. Similarly Madras time changes to Calcutta time, where the Madras section of the East Coast Railway joins the northern portion allotted to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, adding half an hour to their junction clocks. The Nizam's State Railway system will keep Madras time, while the South Maratha will keep Bombay time on the West of the G. I. P. Railway, and Madras time on the East of that system, changing Bombay time to Madras at Guntakal and Bangalore junctions.

On the Bombay-Calcutta Railways, the G. I. P. Railway changes to Madras time at Bhusaval junction where the Central Provinces and Berar begin. This time will be kept up to Bilaspur junction, where it will be changed to Calcutta time. This junction is practically the eastern boundary of the Central Provinces. The North-East section of the G. I. P. Railway on their main line to Calcutta will keep Madras time from Bhusaval junction to their terminus at Jubbulpur junction, and Madras time will continue up to Moghal Sarai junction; for the changes of time should as a rule not be made in the principal cities, but at junctions, which have sprung up at a distance from cities, owing to the necessities of Railway traffic. The Indian Midland system, serving the Central India Agency, will keep Madras time. The B. B. and C. I. and Rajputana system will keep Bombay time in Gujarat, Kathiawad and Rajputana, changing at Bandikui junction for Agra anb Delhi to Madras time.

On the Bengal-Peshawar-Karachi a systems, Calcutta time will be kept up to Moghal Sarai junction. Madras time will commence on the E. I. Railway from Moghal Sarai junction to Bhatinda and Ludhiana junctions, or to Ghazeebad Sharanpur junctions, if this division is found more convenient, so that the Punjab as one administration may keep one time, viz. Bombay time. Karachi, Quetta and the Sind Railway system will keep Karachi time, which is nearly half an hour behind Bombay time. When the Burma system is connected with the Assam Railways, it will probably be found most convenient that half an hour in advance of Calcutta time should be kept for Burma. Assam will prefer to keep Calcutta time.

What then do we advocate should be done? It is evident that "some one has blundered." We have had Indian half hour zone time of a sort for the past 40 years, owing to the geographical positions of Karachi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Some high official unacquainted with past railway history has in his anxiety to improve matters, refused to let well enough alone, and has upset and muddled the whole thing by insisting upon adding twelve minutes to Madras time, and succeeded in raising angry feelings all round. Our Government should be so good that we ought never to know it. We think that a respectful remonstrance in the form of a petition should be addressed to the Viceroy, through the Railway Secretariat of Bombay and the corresponding body at Simla, asking that Standard Time may be given up and Madras time restored to us at the earliest possible date, and that thereafter real zone time in the form of the Practical zone time above indicated may be introduced on the model of the Zone time of the United States, except that we ask for half hour Zones as being suited to the tropical circumstances of India.

This petition should be in English, and also in the principal vernaculars of India, English and vernacular being printed on the same copy. Thousands of signatures should be obtained all over India. The petition should humbly ask the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, that if he cannot see fit to grant the prayer of the petitioners he will forward the petition to the Secretary of State. If the Secretary of State will give us no redress, we will ask the needful questions of the Secretary of State in Parliament.

THE LATE MISS MANNING.

A CORRESPONDENT who saw much of Miss Manning during her illness writes:—She was wonderfully brave and calm, and was even cheerful though knowing that her recovery was impossible and though her suffering was at times considerable. Her one regret, on resigning her post as the executive head of the Women's Branch of the National Indian Association was this in doing so, she was giving up work for India. It was most touching to hear her speak of what had best be done for this or that object in which she was interested; she thought of everything, even of introductions for Indian friends, lately arrived in London, or of friendly acts for those who were leaving. Miss Manning was most anxious that nothing should be given up, or postponed on account of her illness. So, though it was sad for those who had been long associated with her in the work so peculiarly her own, the usual afternoon July reception was held without her at the Imperial Institute, all feeling anxious to do what was possible to please the friend whose days were numbered. She was keen afterwards to hear every detail of the gathering, her interest being as vivid as ever in all that went on. It is fortunate that Mrs. Arnold has been able to accept the post of Secretary, she is perhaps one of the few persons who could, in sympathy and practical talent, take over the duties. Miss Manning gave her whole time, money and strength to the work of helping East and West to understand one another, and meet on as many points of common sympathy as might be. She had the power to achieve a good deal, not only because she felt the importance of it, but also because of the circumstances of her life. She was quite independent as to means, and she had not constant calls on her time from relatives to whom she owed any duty. She made the task she had undertaken in regard to India and Indians the supreme work of her life. Not that she was uninterested in many other benevolent objects or in the efforts of various societies, and even missions in England, but she gave them comparatively a small amount of her time, knowing that there were crowds of other people helping in these objects. For instance she supported the work of the Miss Davenport Hills, who devote both time and energy to difficult tasks in connection with the School Board and the training of the children of the poorer classes. Miss Manning was truly one of that rare band whose unpretending altruism does much to promote the happiness of their fellows. It is a singular and not a consoling or pleasant thought that this ardent and unselfish friend of India should not have had a single Indian at her funeral ceremonies. The Indian community in London must have known of her illness, and that her recovery was not possible. But whether it was that notice was not given of the date and hour of the last service to be held at her cremation or that the announcement of Miss Manning's demise was only made in the "Times," and not in the other dailies that are more generally read by ordinary mortals, none of the Indian Members of the National Indian Association appeared at the crematorium or at the cemetery. It is impossible to shut out depressing reflections on the carelessness of the human race. Those of Miss Manning's friends, who did know and did pay her the last reverence, were few indeed. But she herself would have been the first person to deprecate the gathering together of people for the saddest and most mournful homage that bereaved friends can render. The ceremonial connected with the cremation was very short, and was really almost over before the hour struck for which it had been fixed.

INDIAN GRANITES

(Concluded from page 5.)

The total quantity of granite required in the entrance of the Wet and Dry Docks is 59,749 cubic feet. If Indian granite could be used for all of this, the saving would be about Rs. 1,85,000. I am afraid however it will be difficult or inadvisable to get the following stones in India for reason given opposite each:—

Heel stone......	Depth (4' 0") and weight.
Hollow quoin stone.	Difficult dressing.
Pointing sills	Depth (4' 6").

"The total amount of these stone is 20,718 cubic feet or rather more than one-third of the total quantity of granite. The final decision as to how far Indian granite can be substituted for English will, of course, have to be deferred until the expert's opinion on the samples submitted is received. The question of using Indian granite for the ordinary coping depends on the price quoted for basalt coping by the Contractors. The total amount of front and back coping is nearly 200,000 cubic feet, and such a large quantity could probably be obtained for a considerably less rate than that quoted above.

"The Chief Engineers of the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways very kindly gave me information about the granite quarries near their railways, and I enclose copies of their letters. The Chief Engineer, Southern Mahratta Railway, was good enough to show me himself the best quarries on his line, and give me verbally all particulars about them."

Visits to other quarries are also reported upon and reports of scientific tests of the granite are given in the papers referred to. An English expert, Mr. Bertram Blount of Westminster writes:—

"From a consideration of the data recorded above I have arrived at the following opinion.

The Indian samples with one or two exceptions are equal to or better than the standard samples in respect of their compressive strength, resistance to abrdsion, absorption of water, and freedom from voids. In structure there are two characteristic differences. In the first place none of the Indian samples contains muscovite or white mica; in every case the mica is of the dark variety (biotite); in the Aberdeen and Cornish samples muscovite is present, but is absent from the Norwegian specimen. I do not regard the fact that in the Indian granites the mica is solely biotite as any mark of mechanical inferiority. Secondly the dominant species of felspar in the standard samples is potash felspar, whereas soda felspar is more abundant in the Indian samples. As mentioned on page 22 the opinion is generally held that potash felspars are more resistant to weathering than soda felspars, and, accepting this view the Indian granites are in this respect less excellent than the standard samples. But having regard to the fact that a series of corrosion tests of a somewhat severe kind have been successfully resisted by the Indian speciments, I consider that the deviation from the composition usually approved is not of serious significance.

"In choosing between the various specimens of Indian granite, it is necessary to take into account not merely the properties of the specimens in their present state, but to forecast, as far as is possible their future condition when they have been put to use. Thus a stone many have good mechanical strength and resist abrasion well, but if its structure is such as to favour attack, it may fail to weather well in practice. Such considerations have been regarded in arriving at a judgment of the relative quality of the present samples.

"Two of the specimens may be eliminated at once. No. 10 is weak, decayed and friable. No. 11 is not a granite and is mechanically inferior to the other samples. No. 12 is of only moderate mechanical strength and its micro structure is poor. No. 9, though of good strength, has suffered considerable alteration and is of only moderate quality. The broken up condition of the quartz of No. 8 and its somewhat large loss by abrasion cause it to rank as mediocre. Nos. 6 and 7 are of fair quality, but their gneissose structure and the cracked condition of their quartz and felspar are against their selection.

The two remaining groups are Nos. 4 and 5 from Munirabad, and Nos. 1, 2 and 3 from Raichur. No 4 on account of its cracked structure has a rather low compressive strength and high loss by abrasion; it may be put aside. No. 5 is a good stone but falls just short of first grade, because of the fact that its felspar and mica show definite signs of alteration. No. 1, Raichur, also shows some alteration and its loss by abrasion is appreciable. No. 2, Raichur, is similar to No. 1, but slightly better in this latter respect. No. 3, Raichur, is the best of all the samples. It has a normal chemical composition, a high compressive strenght good resistance to abrasion, low absorption and negligible volume of voids, and its micro-structure is satisfactory.

For convenience of reference I have ranked all the specimens as follows:—No. 3, Raichur 1, (Best sample.) No 2, Raichur 2, No. 1 Raichur 3, and No. 5, Munirabad 3, No. 6 Khanapur 4, and No. 7 Khanapur 4 No. 9, Karwar 5, No. 4 Munirabad 6 and No. 8, Nagargali 6 No. 12, Harihar A 7, No. 10, Karwar B 8. No 11, not being a granite is not ranked.

THE BISLEY SYSTEM "ALL WRONG."

MR. WALTER WINANS, the famous sportsman and shot, has, in the "World," something to say of Bisley. The system of shooting there, in his opinion, is "all wrong." It is absolutely contrary to the conditions of warfare, and the Bisley champion is almost more useless at the front than the man who has never before handled a rifle. The shooting at a big stationary target at long range is the worst possible training. In the first place, the men fire with a black sight upon a white object. It is just the reverse in warfare. A soldier never has to fire at a white object. It is always black or dark. The Boers in South Africa always shoot with white ivory sights, and no doubt part of their good shooting in the late war was due to that fact. Then the Bisley man fires under the most artificial conditions. He lies down on his stomach and rests his elbow on the ground, any baby could do that. Little flags wave at him to tell him the direction of the wind. He can take as long as he likes over each shot. All that, in Mr. Winans's opinion, hopelessly unfits him for the real thing. Then again, Mr. Winans asks, what is the use of a stationary target at a fixed range? Do you ever get a stationary target in time of war? It is almost invariably a moving object that the soldier is called upon to hit at an unknown range—a line of horsemen riding over a hill or galloping down a valley a head suddenly bobbing up behind a rock, a number of men in open order scuttling over a plain. The Bisley marksmen would never get a look-in under such conditions. I have long advocated some kind of movable target at Bisley, and I have offered prizes for quick firing at moving objects but few people will compete for them. In the German Army a little while ago they adopted the practice of floating toy balloons down a stream and getting the men to shoot at them as they passed. That seems to Mr. Winans a very good plan; another which he advocates would be to roll footballs down a slope and to post men on some rising ground within easy range.

REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTIONS IN FIRE TESTS.

THE results of the fire at Baltimore in February, writes Mr. Henry R. White, secretary of the Builders' Exchange, of Lowell, Mass., changed many of the preconceived ideas as to what actually constituted a fire-proof building; that is, a building which would not be seriously injured, structurally, when subjected to a severe fire; for in this fire most of the so called "fire-prooff" buildings failed to fulfil the requirements.

While a building constructed with stone or brick walls and unprotected steel columns and girders may, in itself, be considered fireproof in that it is non-combustible, it is not proof against destruction by fire.

In all such buildings, with the floors constructed in part or wholly of wood, with wooden finish and doors and the furniture required in even the ordinary office there is enough combustible material to generate sufficient heat so to expand the metal, as either to cause it to buckle and yield, or tear it from its fastenings at some vital point and cause a more or less serious collapse of the structure.

In order to render a building fireproof, in the construction of which structural steel forms a vital constituent, the metal must be of sufficient strength to withstand the strain; and it must be protected from excessive heat by some non conducting material capable of resisting high temperature and of retaining its position about the metal under the action of both fire and the impact of water.

This form of fireproofing adds nothing to the strength of the column or girder, but is applied solely for the purpose of protecting the metal from the action of heat.

In reinforced concrete construction, the concrete performs a double duty is that it protects the metal reinforcement from the action of fire and assumes the entire compressive stress, leaving to the metal member only the tensile strain. For instance, in a girder the metal member, preferably medium steel, requires to be only of such strength as will sustain the load when the ends are properly secured. This steel rod or bar forms the lower cord of the girder and the depth and width of which are proportional to the length and the load it is to assume. When under the strain of the applied load, there would be a tendency of the rod to sag a compressive stress is immediately brought upon the concrete of the upper section or cord.

Within the territory burned over in the Baltimore fire there were no buildings entirely constructed of reinforced concrete; but there were several instances where floors and columns of this form of construction resisted successfully the severest tests.

As to the practical utility of concrete construction I would quote from the published report of Professor Norton (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) on the Baltimore fire:

"Much is said about the uncertainty of concrete. The value of concrete in theory is often admitted by those who consider it unwise to use it because of the difficulty of getting the materials properly proportioned, mixed and placed in position. I have never been able to see the force of this. It is quite as easy to lay sound concrete as it is to put somewhat irregular and confessedly brittle blocks of terra-cotta into place with proper bonding. The main difference seems to be that poor concrete reveals its weakness when it fails, on pulling the centers.'"

As to the fire-resisting qualities of concrete, Professor Norton says:

"When brick or terra-cotta are heated no chemical action occurs, but when concrete is carried up to 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit its surface becomes decomposed, dehydration occurs and the water is driven off. This process takes a relatively great amount of heat. It would take as much heat to drive this water out of the outer quarter of an inch of the concrete partition as it would to raise that quarter inch to 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Now a second action begins. After dehydration the concrete is much improved as a non-conductor, and yet, through this layer of non conducting material must pass all the heat to dehydrate and raise the temperature of the layers below, a process which cannot proceed with great speed."

The strength and rigidity of reinforced concrete is well illustrated in the testing of a beam which supports the gallery in a theatre building in Cleveland, Ohio.

This beam 55 feet long, supported only at the end, carries the gallery, and is five feet deep, twelve inches wide with an upper flange twenty inches wide and ten inches deep, reinforced with 17 longitudinal plain round rods of medium steel, in the top and bottom section and auxiliary rods and stirrups.

In the test, the load was suspended at a point at the center of the beam and with a load of four tons concentrated at this point there was no deflection. When this load was increased to 44 tons the deflection was only nineteen thirty seconds (19-32) of an inch, and upon removal of the load the beam returned to its normal position and there was no evidence of cracks or failure.

In the test of a floor slab fifteen feet square and nine inches thick, the slab was first subjected to a fire test, at 1716 degrees Fahrenheit for four hours, followed by an application of water from a hose under 60 pounds pressure and then loaded with 600 pounds to the square foot (125,000 pounds). Under this load the deflection of the slab, at the center was only five-eighths of an inch, without the slightest indication of cracks or failure.

Under the action of heat, steel and concrete expand in practically the same ratio and as the cement, in "setting" or hardening grips the steel with a firm hold, the strain on one part of the beam or slab is distributed, in a diminishing degree, through the member.

Reinforced concrete construction can be built for from fifteen to twenty per cent less than any other practical form of fireproof construction and its plasticity is especially adaptable for ornaments all work.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. NERA.

THE following passengers proceed to-day per Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera from the Victoria Dock shed No. 9 for Marseilles. There will be the usual medical inspection at the dock at 2 p.m. Native servants and ayahs and deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, disinfecting shed at 1 p. m. with all their baggage:—

Marseilles.—Dr M D Ankiesaria, Mr W Arnott, Miss F Brockmann, Mr A Bhootvala, Rev and Mrs H H Blair, Mr and Mrs Bracco, and 3 children, Mr and Mrs Bouneaud and 3 children, Mr Bonnetti, Mr Bukilion, Mr Cabgari, Mr V G Desai, Mr K L Dhingra, Mr P Dhargalker, Mr and Mrs Funck, and 3 children, Mr and Mrs Ferris, Capt A K Hudson, Mr J Holiday, Mr G Goeschel, Mr Gendin, Mr Gusuret, Mr H Kempson, Capt C E Kaebel, Mr F Igbal, Dr F Kuller, Mr and Mrs Lafare, and 4 children, Mrs W Moore, and baby, Rev Makee, Mr and Mrs Morris, Mr L Magnett, Mr Marot, Mr P E Michel, Villas, Mr R S Tatuck, Mr G Purshotum, Mr T Pereira, Mr and Mrs Rouquette, Mr Rangos, Mr Risiere, Mr Ralliteau, Mr Joseph Robert, Mr Simon, Miss Symes, Mrs E D Smith, and baby, Mr and Mrs Simeoni, and child, Major M A Tighe, Mr Truber, Mr and Mrs Watter, and child, and Miss Lucas Llais Miss.

THE P. and O. Company have placed an order with Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, for two large steamers, each of 7,000 tons.

Rheumatism

If your muscles are sore, bones ache, joints feel stiff, and if pains dart through your body, it is probably rheumatism. Purify your blood, get out all the rheumatism poison—no need of your suffering in this way.

We have the following letter from Mr. R. J. Kowald, of Mannum, So. Australia. Mr. Kowald also sends his photograph.

"I suffered greatly with rheumatism, which laid me up for a long time. I tried a great many medicines, but they were of little or no use. A friend who had taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla induced me to try it. I thought it would be just like all the other medicines. But there was a great and pleasant surprise in store for me, for after taking one bottle I was better. The swelling began to go down, the pains began to leave me, and I felt better in every way. After taking only five bottles I was completely cured. While I was taking the Sarsaparilla I also took Ayer's Pills to keep my bowels in good condition."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayers."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Benger's Food

is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

The LANCET describes it as—"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.

Full Directions. All Chemists. Insist on Savaresse's.

Milkmaid

BRAND Milk

As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

TRADE MARK

ROAD TO SUCCESS

HEALTH

How to obtain it.

Send me your name and address, and I will forward you free my useful works,

"STRENGTH" and

"HEALTH IN NATURE"

CALL OR ADDRESS

Dr. A. T. SANDEN,

MOHAMED BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE DEVJI VIRSAND.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a rule nisi calling upon the creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be revoked. His lordship granted a rule nisi, making it returnable within a month.

RE ISMAILJI LUKMANJI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and was granted an interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE BHUKANDUS LALUBHOY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira, and Dewan, on behalf of Messrs. R. S. Unwalla and Co., creditors applied for a rule "nisi," calling upon the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, and the Official Assignee to show cause why the order of the 14th April last, and the sale made in favour of Mr. Ibrahim, should not be set aside, and why all proceedings taken by the Official Assignee subsequently to and by virtue of the order should not be declared void and why such directions and order as the court might deem meet should not be passed. Mr. Davar said this was the matter in which the court had sanctioned the sale of the Hope Mills. The position was this. The recoverable assets of the insolvents' firm consisted of a mortgage of two lakhs of rupees on the property of the Hope Mills. The mill was first mortgaged to Sir Jehangir Cawasjee Jehangir, and there was a second mortgage in favour of Tokersey Shamjee. The insolvents were third mortgagees of the mill; and their claim was purchased by Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola for Rs. 13,000. The report of the Official Assignee on the strength of which the sale was sanctioned, was not forthcoming, and the order of the 14th April was obtained without consulting the general body of the creditors. That order had been made by the Commissioner under misrepresentation and mistake, due to certain statements which he had been led by Mr. Ibrahim to make. The learned counsel said that, at the time the order for sale was sanctioned, Mr. Ibrahim was cognizant of the true state of affairs of the Hope Mill, and which he did not then bring to the notice of the court. None of the creditors had notice of the sale and the claim purchased by Mr. Ibrahim was certainly worth more than what he had paid for.

His lordship granted the rule as applied for, making it returnable within a fortnight.

RE ADAMJEE KARIMBHOY DAWOODI.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Mirza, for a creditor, opposed the application. His lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, granted the usual interim order.

RE NOWROJI NASARVANJI BHABHA.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and was granted leave to serve notices and amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Khusal Purshotam Sha; Anandrao Nanabhoy and another; Ellab Suliman and another; Kondaji Gainoo; Ali Mahomed Katchi Khoja; Dhumaya Baloo; Mahomed Karim Khatri; Sakharam Ramji Gaekwad and another; Manaji Vithu Mohan; Abdula Hussan Pathan; Sakalchand Hathesing; Doming Phillips Patel; Ramchandra Baburao; Narsu Osharam; and James Evelyn Myer.

DELAYS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read in your valued journal of the 31st last "Importer's" letter on the subject of the delays at the Custom House, and I hasten to say that my experience of the ways of that department is as lamentable. The way in which Appraisers seem to be drafted into the department on the first come first serve principle without regard to their fitness or otherwise. Then again there is the inherent dislike of the native element in the department to get along with the European member of it. I do not for a moment hold that Europeans are not likely to be efficient appraisers. On the contrary I believe that if they are well cared for and trained they will in course of time be able to hold their own with any native of the same standing. The only thing is to take men of the right sort and put them in the way properly. But I am constrained to observe that the selection is bad and the recruiting Sergeant of the Custom House, whoever he may be, must have seen his mistake by now.

Coming to actualities my experience leads me to believe that an Appraiser looks upon going to the market in the light in which a school boy would look upon an imposition set on him by his taskmaster for neglecting the study of a particular subject. The worry and annoyance becomes at once visible on his face when by any mischance it becomes necessary for him to go to the market. Merchants sometimes gather in the Custom House, But such gatherings are few and far between, and the longest deliberations under such conditions are but the shortest and no reasonable profit accrues to the appraising officer in point of experience.

The appraising of China and Japan silks again has been a family preserve for ages past, My father was in business before me and he used to tell me and I see it at the present time myself. Is there no one else in the staff of over a score of men who could be trusted with that duty?

In the Gauging and Inspecting staffs things are much the same, we have, to suit a Gauger's convenience, take him in a gharry from his office to the sheds and bring him back and even then there is delay. Why should he kill himself with work he would say? What could not be done to-day would be done to-morrow? Surely the world is not coming to an end.

The Inspecting staff is somewhat like the maid of all work to its elder sister of the Appraising Departments, and since the constitution of the Custom House make the former responsible for a correct description of the articles as specified in their Statute books constant friction arises betw ee the two, and as is the case when two elephants are fighting the proverbial tree, in the person of the unhappy importer, suffers.—Yours, &c.

ANOTHER IMPORTER.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

FESTIVITIES AT HIS BIRTHPLACE.

A LARGELY attended public meeting, writes our correspondent, was held on Monday in the Laxuman Hall at Navsari, the birthplace of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji to celebrate his 81st. birthday. Mr. Khasirao was appointed to the chair and nearly all the local officials were present. After several speeches the following resolution was passed:—"The general public of Navsari town—the fatherland of Parsees—gathered together in the Laxuman Hall—the public hall of the place—on the 4th September 1905 under the auspices of the Navsari Dnyan Prasarak Mandali have unanimously resolved that. A congratulatory letter conveying their sincere and heartfelt obligations for the signal and disinterested services you rendered to India and her sons, the Indians of all castes and creeds, should be forwarded to you on your commencing the 81st year of your brilliant life, that the Navsari public also fervently hope and confident that much good will come to them out of your endeavours to uplift India and the Indians, and wish you a prolonged life, continued utility and prosperity with a brilliant and successful future career, and that the Navsari public also resolve and that too unanimously that this should be communicated to Mr. Dadabhoy Navroji under the signature of the worthy President, Mr. Mr. Khasirao B. Jadev who honored them by his presence in their midst and thus manifested along with the crowded assemblage the deep and sincere feelings he has for India and the Indians."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri............	2	3	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	3	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada............	4	3	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	1	3
Total............	11	11	91
Total plague deaths to date...	304,514	259,467	
Same date last year	7[illegible]	9	94

SAILANA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA, SEPT. 3.

HIS HIGHNESS the Raja Sahib returned from Indore Camp on the 31st ultimo, where the Dewas Raja Sahib, Senior Branch, accompanied him as the State guest for a couple of days. The whole town offered his Highness a splendid welcome. The bazar leading from the jail to the palace was decorated with flags, bunting, flowers, and signboards, were put up at some places with the inscriptions of "welcome" and "God save you", &c. Both the Raja Sahibs arrived from Namli Railway Station at about half-past five. A durbar was held in honour of the Dewas Raja Sahib to receive His Highness, and chief officials of the State were invited to be present. Among those that attended the durbar were:—Pandit Rajkishonji Sahib, the Dewan Mr. Bhagwatsingji Thakore Sahib of Kotada Thakore Sahib of Shivgad, Mr. L. P. Mehta, B. A. LL. B. the Chief Judge, Messrs. Hari Narayan, Akhtar Zaman Bahadur of Banda, Samaldas Harisingji, Brijlalji and several others. A guard of honour was presented by the local armed force and a salute of guns was fired from the State Saluting Battery.

Friday the 1st instant being the birthday of his Highness Sir Jasvantsingji Bahadur, K. C. I. E., the Raja Sahib of Sailana, all the State offices were closed and a general holiday was observed throughout the State. A durbar was held and general rejoicings were evinced in the whole town.

His Highness Tukajirao, the Raja Sahib of Dewas, Senior Branch, left to-day for Indore Camp accompanied by Pandit Narayan Prasad Sahib tutor to his Highness and Mr. Waman Raoji Fadnis, the state Jagirdar Sirdars and other followers. His Highness the Raja Sahib of Sailana appears to have improved in health by the change of climate.

The weather continues indifferent as before and no sign of more rain is evident at present. It appears, almost like a summer day. At times clouds appear but they are deceptive. A good deal of water is required for the opium crops, and if does not rain well in a few days the outlook of the season will rapidly change for the worse.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

UNDER the auspices of the Wilson College Library Society, the Rev. N. MacNicol of the United Free Church Mission of Poona, delivered last evening, a lecture on the late Mr. Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade, in the lecture-room at Chowpati; the Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar presiding. The lecturer in the course of his remarks sketched the life of the late Hindu Judge, and dwelt at some length on his simplicity of character, his mental agility, his brilliancy of wit and the industry which distinguished him so much. The lecturer then discussed his social and religious reform-works, remarking that he was neither a prophet nor a great reformer as believed, but was only a "rooshi." The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, said that the late Mr. Justice Ranade was a greater reformer than Raja Ram Mohan, Keshav Chandra Sen or Dayanand Sarasvati, in as much as he put the whole community into a movement of religious, political and social reforms, by implanting in the minds of its members a fervent desire for reforms and advancement, while others were reformers in some one particular branch of activity only.

The most remarkable feature of Mr. Ranade's life was that men of diverse sentiments had claimed and had been claiming him as their own. Hindu social and religious reforms were to a great extent carried out by different individuals, in accordance with their programme of ideas. There were subjective and objective opinions about him. Whatever be the verdict of the future generation about Mr. Ranade's career, at present he stood as an idol to his countrymen. His greatest aim in life seemed to be to prepare the minds of his fellow-countrymen for future happiness by infusing into them a spirit of independence and reform. Mr. Ranade lived at a time when his countrymen required first,—a teacher only. As to practical reform, he had left it with his countrymen themselves to achieve through their own efforts. He had shewn them what way to go and what thing to do.

Votes of thanks to the lecturer and the Chairman closed the proceedings.

"LIVING PEOPLE IN FAMOUS NOVELS."

MR. GEORGE A. WADE in the current "Royal" tells us that there are to-day some dozen or fifteen prominent people—more or less so—who have figured in famous novels of the past. The Duke of Rutland, then Lord John Manners, was the Lord Henry Sidney of Disraeli's famous novel Coningsby, and the Duke of Brecon was Lord John's father, the then Duke of Rutland. His famous castle of Beaumanoir is the present Belvoir Castle of the Rutland family, so well-known to visitors to the Midlands. Next to the Duke of Rutland, the place of "doyenne" among living people in famous novels belongs to Mrs. Mary Ann Cooper, who was the original of Charles Dickens's Little Dorrit. She was in her maiden days a Miss Mitton, was born in Hatton-garden in 1813, and her father had a residence at Sunbury where Dickens—his friend—often visited. Dickens used to call Miss Mitton Little Dorrit as a nickname and one day he told her that he was going to write another book (it was in 1855) that was to be called Little Dorrit, and he should put her in it. Mrs. Cooper, though now ninety-two, is still active, and is naturally extremely proud of the honour that has been hers. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts was taken by the late Sir Walter Besant as his model for Angela Matsden Messenger, the heroine of his greatest and most popular novel, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." Corporal Farmer, a V.C., still living in London, is the hero of James Grant's story Viole Jermyn. Beetle, in Stalky and Co., is said to be none other than Mr. Kipling himself. The Clare family in Mr. Hardy's Tess was drawn from that of the Rev. H. Moule, vicar of Fordington, and the brilliant brother at Cambridge who is mentioned is the present Bishop of Durham. The original of Sherlock Holmes is Dr. Joseph Bell, the celebrated surgeon of Edinburgh University, and Lord Linlithgow in Mr. Morley Robert's story is understood to be Lord Rosebery.

WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	29	91	34	36	32	77	26	61
Wednesday 6th. September	1	10	1	10	1	42	0	32
Total.....	31	01	35	46	34	19	26	93
Total fall to 6th, Sept '01	35	59	38	11	38	00	31	09
Total fall to 6th, Sept '03	76	76	76	38	71	88	72	11

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

	Sept. 5 and 6th Sept. Inch.	Cents.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	2

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH SEPT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has again fallen over nearly the whole country, the fall having been brisk in Berar, the Central Provinces and Central India. It is below normal everywhere, the deficiency amounting to about one fifth of an inch at and near Raipur.

Winds are cyclonic in the Central Provinces and at Allahabad and Masulipatam while south-westerly to north-westerly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Ajmer, Poona, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Masulipatam, Bellary, Coimbatore and Colombo and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° in defect of normal at Calicut and Hoshangabad and 5° to 12° in excess in Rajputana and at Madras, Bijapur, Sholapur, Ahmednagar Rajkot, Deesa, Delhi and Lahore; minimum 5° to 7° in excess in Rajputana and at Lahore. The highes temperature in the shade was 106 at Lahore and Sirsa and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in several places.

Rain.—Twenty-one stations report rain to-day the important falls being 1·76 at Calicut, 1·23" at Bangalore, 1·13" at Cochin and about half an inch at Colombo, Karwar, Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Weather.—The isobars as well as isabnormals indicate the existence of a depression to the east-south-east of Raipur where the abnormal deficiency amounts to about one-fifth of an inch. Winds are cyclonic round about the depression and it appears to be concentrating. This morning the wind velocity at Colombo was 16 miles an hour and shows that the weather to the eastwards of Masulipatam is squally and unsettled. Weather conditions on the west coast are steadily improving since yesterday, and rain is to be expected there. Conditions are favourable for rain in Ceylon, Berar, the Central Provinces and Central India. In Gujarat conditions are becoming gradually favourable for local showers. Rain is likely at Cawnpore, Allahabad and Jhansi. This disturbance shows a tendency to move in a west-north-westerly direction.

N. LESLIE,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE VICEROY-DESIGNATE.

WITH regard to the future of the Viceroy-designate, the "Indian Spectator" says:—Until our Viceroy-designate chooses to make a speech, which in the peculiar circumstances of his appointment, he may think it good taste to defer as long as possible we shall not be in a position to hail him with anything like enthusiasm. Practically nothing is known about him which will enable us to predict what sort of a Viceroy he will make. To surpass Lord Curzon in brilliancy is not given to any English statesman, who is likely to come to India. Perhaps Lord Curzon's successor must be more humble and loyal to his predecessor than brilliant and original. If he waters and tends what his predecessor has sown and if he investigates more fully than his predecessors have done the causes of that painful phenomenon, which will greet him within a few weeks of his arrival in India, namely, a famine in Northern India—and Western?—he will have made the best use of the energy which a man of sixty can place at our disposal during the five years allotted to a Viceroy. Apart from his other recommendations, most of them of a personal nature. His Majesty's Government may have thought that the India Office now requires a temporary freedom from Viceregal bombardments, and that the country requires a little breathing space to chew what has been put into its mouth by a zealous and indefatigable ruler.

THE TATA MEMORIAL FUND.

The "Rast Goftar" remarks that some of the wealthy citizens of Bombay have subscribed to the Tata Memorial Fund, from the subscription lists of which, however, the names of the educated Indians are conspicuous by their absence. Our contemporary adds:—It is a well-known fact that our long and loud-tongued friends have short arms, in fact so short that they can scarcely reach the full depth of their pockets. The blabbering Bengalees, the mystical Madrasees, and the rest of the Indian, who profusely shed crocodile tears on the death of the premier pioneer of Indian industry, have not yet contributed their mite. The "Madras Standard" has to stimulate the Madrasees to rise to the occasion and to show by the power of their purse that they appreciated the work and worth of the great Indian philanthropist. Such stimulants, we regret to say, have never produced any appreciable response from our countrymen, and will never produce it for a long time to come,—probably a century. The fact of the matter is that Indians, though they may often compare themselves with Western nations, and consider themselves fit to govern the country, are yet woefully behind them in every department of life. They are men of words, but not deeds. It is only when they will see their way to resort to deeds in preference to words that they can hope to lay the foundations of their greatness. One has only to deduct from the total amount the subscriptions received from European and Parsi citizens of Bombay to the fund, to find out the miserable sum subscribed by the great communities of this Presidency. We should not be surprised if the total subscriptions collected from the whole of India do not exceed those already sent in by the two microscopic minorities of the city.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND STANDARD TIME

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" says of the resolution of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce withregard to Standard time:—So the Chamber of Commerce has weakly succumbed to the powerful influence from behind of the new-fangled Railway Board! That does not bespeak well at all of the independence of that body. A local daily, which is stark mad on this precious "Standard Time" calls the passing of the Chamber Resolution in favour of the innovation a victory! Victories like these are, undoubtedly cheap. But is our contemporary aware that they are also held in very cheap estimation by a discerning public And who is this Chamber which is to dictate Standard time to Bombay? Who are the majority of its members? Surely they are not permanent residents of Bombay. They are aliens and foreigners who come to make money here after the manner of the Scotch. They are only birds of passage—a microscopic minority. Is the entire native community of the city to submit to the dictates of this interested minority with no permanent ties in the city? And what does Government mean by consulting the Chamber alone? Is it the only body competent to pass an opinion? Has it care only for this fractional and atomic body? Has it no duty to discharge by the bulk of the population to be counted by lakhs? Has it no opinion on the subject? Why is that population not asked to give its views? In our opinion it is simply insulting, and if the native community has any sense of self-respect it ought to express its protest at this kind of studied indignity cast on it.

The "Indu Prakash" remarks:—We are afraid that the resolution of the [illegible] Chamber of Commerce in favour of adopting Standard Time is likely to make confusion worse confounded. The first question that may be asked is whether all the members are bound to abide by the decision of the majority, and whether even those who have voted in favour are bound to give effect to their opinion. We are afraid that the attempt to give effect to the resolution will result in some offices adopting Standard time, and others sticking to Bombay time. The general native mercantile community seems inclined to make no change in their habits and with the Government itself conforming to the wishes of the public, is it possible to hope that the hoards of Bombay will be successfully forced by a few European mercantile houses? We should think it is no good making any hurry in the matter. Let time show us the measure of the inconvenience caused by the difference between Railway time, and Bombay time having been converted into the odd 39 minutes instead of the previous 30 minutes. Let us wait and see if the public gets accustomed to adding or subtracting 39—say 40 minutes, to find Railway from Bombay Time and "vice versa." If they get accustomed to it, no inconvenience would arise in continuing the present arrangements.

LORD CURZON AND THE MILLOWNERS ASSOCIATION.

The action of the Bombay Millowners' Association in joining the Lord Curzon boom has called forth criticism in many quarters. The "Gujarati" remarks:—Helpless native Princes must, of course, come forward with expressions of deep sympathy and profound admiration for the 'greatest' of Indian Viceroys. European merchants whose interests have been specially looked after by Lord Curzon are bound to express their gratitude. One can well excuse them when they think that services rendered to them are services to this country. Nawab Nasrulla Khan's estimate of these services is evidently more valuable than the unanimous testimony of Bengal in the opposite sense. The opportunists and apologists amongst us who with all their lofty moral ideals, which they ceaselessly preach to the people of India, want their countrymen to bid adieu to all sense of self-respect and to everything that they have highly prized can also be left aside. But why is it that the Mill owners Association has found it necessary to make itself ridiculous? If Lord Curzon's Government had abolished the excise duties on Indian cotton fabrics, we could have understood the attitude of the authors of the message of sympathy. But Lord Curzon's Government have emphatically declared through their Financial Member that the countervailing duties are an essential part of the Indian fiscal system! Is it for these services that the message of sympathy was sent? The explanation is, however, simple. The resolution was not passed at any general meeting of the Association but by a circular amongst the members of the executive Committee alone.

RE-APPOINTMENT TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Some of the native journals congratulate the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas on his re-appointment to the Legislative Council. Says the "Gujirat Mitra":—Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey's nomination a second time to be an additional member of H. E. the Governor's Legislative Council will be received with general satisfaction not only in Bombay, but in the whole of this Presidency. The Bihattia Community of Bombay of which the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas is one of its most prominent and influential members cannot but feel itself highly honoured in his re-nomination by the Government to the Legislative Council, he has proved his usefulness in an unmistakable manner. The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas has done will in the Provincial Legislature as a spokesman of the commercial community of the great city, and has borne the stamp of a well-informed and sympathetic critic of the Government. A sound business man and millionaire merchant himself, Mr. Vithaldas's criticisms are invested with generally a special value, for the grasp of facts and knowledge of details which invariably mark his utterances, whether in the Legislative Council or in the Municipal Corporation He is, moreover, one of the rising figures in the civic and public life of Bombay, and we congratulate, both him and the Government, on his re-election to the Legislative Council.

JUVENILES SMOKING.

JAPAN, which had never allowed opium to enter its borders, has a law prohibiting persons in minority smoking tobacco also, writes a home paper. Anyone under twenty detected in the act is robbed of his instruments as well as his weed. If parents allow their charges to indulge they are fined, and the tobacco-dealers if detected selling tobacco to youths are also punished. As regards the British Empire, nine Legislatures have, it seems, passed laws against juvenile smoking. The prohibition extends to the age of eighteen in Ontario and New Brunswick and to the age of sixteen in Quebec, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories. In Cape Colony an "Act to prevent the supply of tobacco to youths" under sixteen was passed a few months ago. In Tasmania, smoking is forbidden to children under the age of thirteen. As regards the United States it is noticeable that a large majority of the States Legislatures have passed laws against juvenile smoking and in as many as ten States no smoking is allowed under the age of twenty-one. From all of which it would appear that there is a very widespread feeling that the "young idea" at all events is better without his cigarette

PURELY PERSONAL.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "In last week's number you wrote of the failure of the Buckingham Palace yellow crocus beds. For some years I lived at Chelsea, and planted crocuses of different colours and have done the same here in Bournemouth. But with the like result—white blue, blue and white bloom in perfection, but directly a yellow flower shows itself it is seized upon by the sparrows. Why they choose this colour only I know not."

At the beginning of the week, the King made his periodical visit to Marienbad for his cure, August is high season at Marienbad, and a very cheery one it proves. This Austrian health resort is 1,930 feet above the sea and very picturesquely placed, built on a sloping hill, with woods of pine, oak, beech, and chestnut stretching away in every direction and these woods have beautiful winding walks in their depths, brightened with wild flowers and mountain ash berries. The air is pure and fresh without being cold and only to breathe it is a joy. The cure is a strict one, and while at Marienbad one learns to forget the fatal luxuries of London.

Early rising is the grand law of life. The visitors rise at six to go to the Krewybrunn or Ferdinandsbrunn for their early glass of water, afterwards listening to the excellent band which at that hour plays on the Grande Promenade. "Mittagessen" is an important meal generally eaten out of doors in the woods at the Waldmuhle, or the Cafe Egerlander. Fresh trout often provides a treat for breakfast, for diet rules are severe, and salmon, butter, bread, cheese, bacon, fat meat, pastry, and uncooked fruit are among the forbidden foods of the cure.

Eleven is the recognised hour for bathing, and between half-past eleven and twelve the second glass of mineral waters falls due, and is duly drunk, while the band discourses sweet music in the Waldquelle. Then follows luncheon between one and two, after which everyone goes out driving and visits some of the pretty villages in the neighbourhood. The last glass of water is drunk between six and seven, the band again playing on the promenade, then dinner at half-past seven, and one's bed at nine. A few dinners and luncheons are given, but Marienbad is still commendably free from the round of gaiety found at Homburg and Aix les Bains.

There are several good hotels. Klinger's is very luxurious but the Hotel Weimar, where King Edward will stay during his visit, is grandly situated on the hillside, and standing on one of the balconies, the whole of Marienbad is figuratively at one's feet. Near to this hotel is the house where Goethe once resided, quaintly built and covered with creepers, and not far off stands the dwelling once occupied by Wagner.

Owing to the elevated position and pure air of Marienbad, many Austrians, and especially Viennese, take up their summer residence there, and the place is a paradise for children. The crowd at the springs affords a wonderful sight, and every European nation seems to be represented, although this year there are fewer English people than usual. Among the recent well-known visitors to Marienbad are Sir Henry and Lady Campbell-Bannerman, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Joel, Mrs. Guy Chetwynd, and Lady Parker.

Great have been the entertainments of our French guests, writes my special correspondent, but nothing for beauty and grandeur came up to Cowes. La flotte Francaise was the sign-word of the regatta week. From the first to last it was a wonderful time—from the evening of King Edward's arrival down to the general exodus of last Saturday. The fleets of two friendly nations were arrayed in all their strength, French and English joined hands in cheery hospitality. King Edward and Queen Alexandra held Court on the Victoria and Albert and the tiny town seemed to be crammed with all that is best and brightest in smart Society. August is an uncertain month and the clerk of the weather sent us a bundle of samples. But Monday evening proved dry and dark, and, to my thinking, made the most dramatic moment of the week. The illumination of the combined fleets was a glimpse of fairy land. And Nature helped the effect. The night showed black as pitch; there were no stars, and the seven days' moon was invisible. Then a gun fired, and fifty dazzling diamond-dressed warships were reflected in the dark waters of the Solent—a fine first act in a perhaps historic drama.

When there is no French fleet, yachts and yachting are the chief objects in life during Cowes regatta week. After the "Victoria and Albert," the German Emperor's "Meteor" attracted most attention [illegible] second were [illegible] among vessels that came a good Iveagh's Latonia, Lord Rosebery's "Valhalla," Lord Duke of Leeds Corisande. American yachts were also much to the fore, and these included the Atlantic—winner of the Atlantic race—and the splendid Utowana, owned by Mr. Armour, of Chicago. Then the little sailing yachts called "red-wings" are delightful to look at; they are painted red, green and yellow, and skim over the water like a swarm of tropical flies.

Cowes regatta has been described as "a week with two Sundays," and certainly the seventh day looms large in the smart metropolis of yachting. Whippingham Church and the Roman Catholic Chapel seemed to attract the most notable congregations, and in the afternoon everyone flocked to the Squadron Gardens, where Kandt's band played to perfection. King Edward has been much seen about, and came on shore in a dark blue launch, wearing the navy-blue serge suit and white-topped peaked cap of an ordinary yachtsman; Queen Alexandra seemed less in evidence, and for several days wore a shade over one of her eyes. Beauty was, as usual, well represented; and among many pretty women may be mentioned Princess Teano (with her dark hair and wonderful white skin) Lady Ridley, Mrs. George Keppel and the charming young daughter of Sir Algernon and Lady Heneage. And many important men were to be seen; among others the Duke of Connaught, and that ever-popular diplomat, the Marquis de Soveral; Mr. Charles Rolls, who represents the motor world; Lord Dunraven, who was much congratulated on winning the King's Cup; and Lord Ormonde, who as Commodore presides over the fortunes of the Squadron Yacht Club. Lady Gort's garden-party has been fully described. East Cowes Castle is magnificent, everything was hospitably done, and Royaly well represented. But to my mind, by far the most intresting figure was that of Vice-Admiral Caillard, a tall slende, courtly Frenchman, with a soft manner, a thoughtful face, and a command of the English language that put to shame many of us tongue-tied islanders.

The social comedy of Cowes week is played year after year by almost the same actors. The only exceptions are the arrival on the scene of some brilliant meteoric Americans. Of these latter were Mr. Armour, who dispensed hospitality on board his yacht, and Mrs. Potter Palmer, who reigned queen of the revels at Egypt House. Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Baring entertained, as usual, at Nubia; Mr. and Mrs. Gretton were at Grantham House and the Dowagar Lady Dorchester had a party of guests at Hamlet Lodge.

Leeds has well been called the "Nursery of Bishops" for the large commercial town, now a city, has given many notable divines to the bench of bishops. The late Bishop Woodford, the clever preacher and misogamist, endeared himself to his parishioners in Leeds before he went as Bishop to Ely, and was known to observe that the least objectionable women he had ever come across hailed from Leeds. Truro's Bishop, Dr. Gott, known when in Worcester Forgot. "Dean" was a greatly revered vicar in the North. Dr. Jayne held office there before becoming Bishop of Chester. The Bishop of Southwark, Dr. Talbot left Leeds to become Bishop of Southwark. More recently still the new Bishop of Gloucester, Dr Gibson, was vicar at the old parish church, and now the son of Dean Hook (known throughout the town as t'auld Vicar who so offended the late Queen by his remarkable sermon, "Hear the Church," that he was debarred from wearing the mitre, and, died as Dean of Chichester) the Rev. Cecil Hook is about to be consecrated Suffragan Bishop of Kingston. His successor at All Souls was the Rev. Archibald Ean Campbell, who became Provost of Perth, and in last February was enrolled on the bench of Bishops as Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway.

Dr. Campbell formed one of the number of chosen to go out to South Africa in the Mission of Help, and, to use the phrase of the Bishop of Natal, was like a schoolboy in his innocent delight and wonder and the curiosity he exhibited upon first entering that country. This reminds me that not only England and Scotland have been enriched from Leeds by the number of bishops, but Africa, too, owes its Bishop of Natal to a Leeds, cleric. Dr. Baines had his early training under Canon Bullock at Holy Trinity Church, where doubtless he learnt to grapple with the difficulties of a singularly onerous post which fell to his lot when he accepted the Colenso diocese of Natal. Quite a young man, he has shown himself an able administrater of a very difficult see, and by his wise policy has succeeded beyond all expectations in bringing about peace and unity in a sadly distraught part of South Africa. He sailed on Saturday last for his diocese, after a so-called holiday. His holiday, indeed, has meant that he has been scampering up and down the country in search of men—laymen as well as clergy—ah! and women, too—to enable him to carry on his work, and to solve the problems of his vast diocese in that far-off land.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago. Gouty Eczema.

Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and reliet "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mnotioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heart-burn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass [illegible] conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment [illegible] years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. [illegible] no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time to the trouble to strengthen its gripon the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation. Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

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To those who have patronized us in foreign lands we need none; but in addressing ourselves to the public of Bombay for the first time we wish to impress upon your minds that, although new and strangers to you here, we have been established for many years in the United States and England, and some of our largest orders have come to us by post from India.

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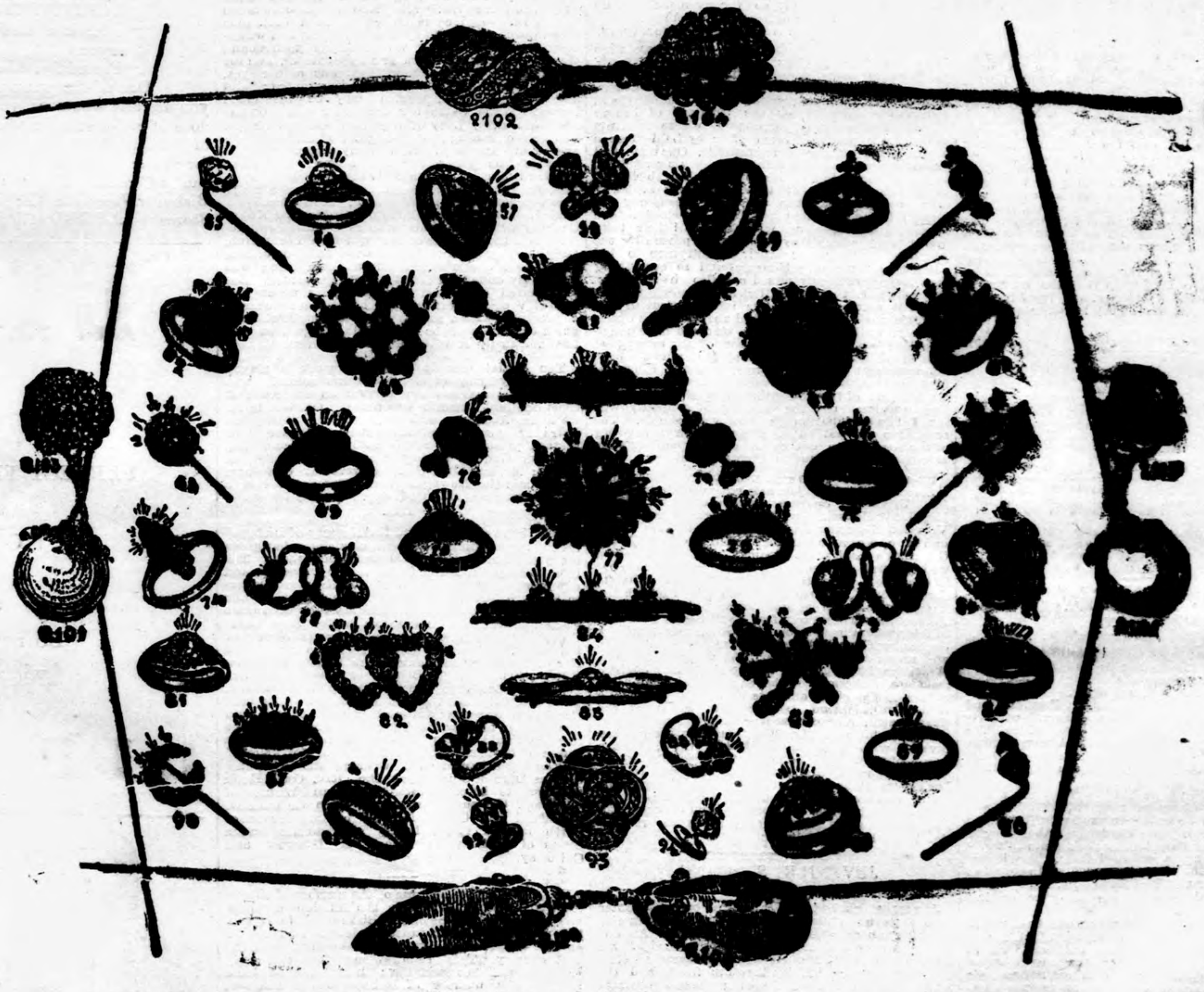

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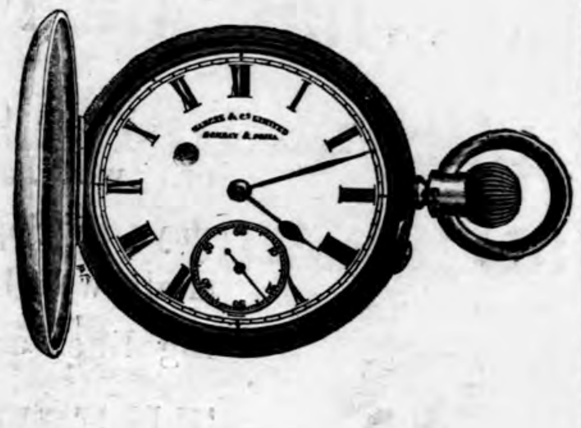

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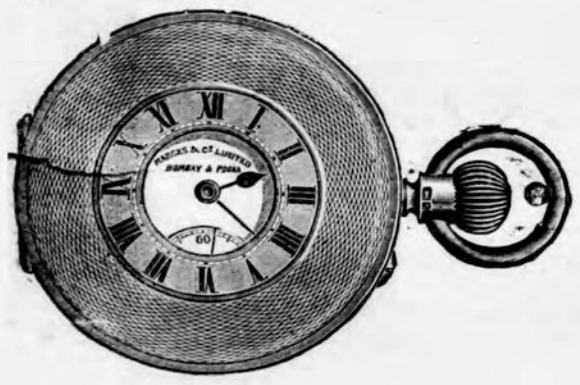

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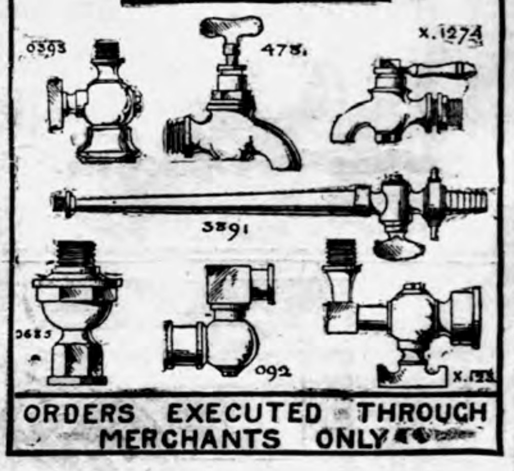

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